FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALBANIAN PAPER CITES STALIN ON 'NATIONAL QUESTION'

AU311545 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

["The Work of J.V. Stalin on the National Question-Outstanding Contribution to the Revolutionary Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 31 (ATA)--50 years are completed since the time when J.V. Stalin wrote the well-known work "The National Question and Leninism", which constitutes an outstanding contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question, a new complement of it in conformity with the new historical and social conditions of the time. In regard to this the newspaper BASHKIMI publishes an article which reads in part:

As a consistent continuator of the deed of the great teachers Marx, Engels and Lenin, J.V. Stalin has treated of the national question as an important question of the class struggle of the proletariat for social and national liberation, as an integral part of the cause of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has further elaborated the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question in conformity with the concrete tasks taken up for solution by the proletarian revolution. We see it in a series of well-known works such as "Marxism and the National Question", "The October Overthrow and the National Question", "On the Basis of Leninism", "National Question in Yugoslavia", etc.

In all the above mentioned works, J.V. Stalin treated the national problem on the basis of the generalisation of a relatively long historic experience which starts since prior to the World War One, and particularly [on the basis] of the great experience of the solution of the national question by the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state power after the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We find in them an historical, materialist dialectical analysis of the national question not only in general but concretely as well, just as it had been presented in this or that given moment, in different times and places and with all its general and peculiar characteristics. In this great work we notice the telling blow dealt to the anti-Marxist, socialchauvinist and national chauvinist bourgeois viewpoints of the heads of the Second International and to all the other opportunists.

Stalin attached special care to the question of not allowing the sick spirit of the Second International to penetrate in the fold of Comintern, in the ideological platform and political programme of the separate communist parties. Example of this Leninist preoccupation is the aid given to the Yugoslav Communist Party beginning from March 1925 and on, some leaders of which had reflected views in the ideological platform of the party to those of the Second International with regard to the national question. [sentence as received] Treating the national question as a merely peasant question, they considered this problem as liquidated for Yugoslavia. Therefore they had not foreseen in the program of the party and special item on the right of the nationalities for detachment, to create a state of their own. This also derived from their social-chauvinist concept according to which the Yugoslav proletariat should inherit its state within those unchangeable borders, as created by the bourgeoisie and imperialist powers, through plunders and annexations at the expense of the other people and countries. [paragraph continues]

According to them the arrangement of the national question should be done through reformist, constitutional ways, through some changes in the constitution with regard to the "equality of the cultural autonomy" of the nations.

Stalin warned the Yugoslav communist party that pursuing such not Leninist, not revolutionary way with regard to the national problem would bring about grave consequences for the destinies of the revolution in Yugoslavia. Time proved his forecast. This reformist and social-chauvinist line, which was never repaired, as well as the pursuit of the capitalist "self-administrative" road led to such a grave national and social chaos and complications, which can be noticed in Yugoslavia today.

Through the work "The National Question and Leninism", J.V. Stalin presents under a new light the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question in the conditions of the triumph of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism in a single country, as was the case of Soviet Union. He fiercely exposed a series of viewpoints, in essence social-chauvinism and Great Russian [chauvinism] which were manifested at that time in the Soviet Union and sought the "merging" of nations into "a single socialist nation" and the liquidation of separate national languages, that is, the implementation of an assimilating policy towards the nations which comprised the Soviet Union.

The policy of socialism on the national field, which was applied with an exemplary Marxist-Leninist consistency and loyalty by Stalin, created that powerful unity, that great militant fraternity and collaboration, of the nations of the Soviet Union, the force and vitality of which were tested in the great work for the construction of socialism and in the Great Patriotic War. When the Khrushchevite revisionists usurped the leadership of the Soviet party and power, Great Russian chauvinism and the superpower cult were raised to a dominant ideology, while the national oppression, the denationalisation and assimilation by force became an inseparable part of the social imperialist policy of the new Soviet bourgeoisie. The one time Soviet Union, the defender and liberator of the other peoples and nations, was transformed into one of their greatest enemies.

50 years have elapsed since the work "The National Question and Leninism" was written and it sounds today so fresh and relevant. It particularly preserves a great exposing force against the Soviet, Chinese, Yugoslav revisionists, etc., who have introduced the national problem on the gears of the policy of the preservation and consolidation of the capitalist order in their countries on the basis of the deepening of the social and national inequality and division. In this context they are pursuing an assimilating typical imperialist, denationalizing, annexationist policy, the oppressive policy of the savage exploitation of the other nations by the hegemonic nation, of the accentuated discrimination and inequality in their economic, political, social and cultural development. This policy of inequality and discrimination is perceptibly reflected also in the fields of rights. While the hegemonic nation enjoys numerous national and state favours and privileges, the sovereign, fundamental and inalienable rights of the oppressed nations not only have been trampled under foot and denied, but even those few national freedoms and rights that have been recognized to them through constitutional ways are effected and limited ever more.

The pursuance of such a policy, as Lenin and Stalin pointed out, not only that makes impossible every collaboration among these nations, but it even makes unbearable their common life, inevitably leads to the death of multinational state. This will come as a result of the powerful resistance and of the struggle of these nations against this denationalising and assimilating, oppressive and exploiting policy pursued towards them. "It is common knowledge," J.V. Stalin says in his work "The National Question and Leninism," "that the nations and national languages are distinghished for their extraordinary stability and the colossal strength of resistance against the policy of assimilation. The Turkish assimilators, the most savage ones among all the assimilators, for hundreds of years tortured and maimed the Balkanic nations. Nevertheless, they not only could not liquidate them, but they were doomed to capitulate."

These genial words preserve an immortal vitality and constitute a warning to all the present enemies of the nations, their assimilators, torturers and maimers. They are a powerful clarion call for struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who as aggressors and warmongers have brought and are bringing about indelible national misfortunes and miseries to the peoples of various countries. They are a powerful clarion call for struggle against the Soviet social imperialists, who inside the Soviet Union and the so-called "socialist community" pursue a savage neocolonialist, annexationist and assimilating policy against the peoples and nations of these countries, while outside, far and wide the world, just like the U.S. imperialists and in rivalry with them, they are pursuing today an aggressive, expansionist and hegemonic policy. The same are doing also the new Chinese social imperialists, who, murturing the crazy dream to become a superpower and to revive the old Chinese empire, are accompanying their policy of national oppression and assimilation at home, with an intensive aggressive and warmongering activity against Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina and South East Asia, towards which they nurture old annexationist ambitions.

The whole theoretical deed and practical revolutionary activity of J.V. Stalin, including also that of the national question, provides to the Marxist-Leninist parties, the revolutionary proletariat, the oppressed peoples and nations a powerful ideological weapon in their struggle against all the forms of imperialist and social imperialist oppression and exploitation. It constitutes an important basis and a revolutionary programme they should be guided from for a correct presentation and solution of the national cause, so that it serves the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the overthrow of the imperialist, social imperialist and national chauvinistic bourgeoisie, of the triumph of the cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

ATA SCORES VATICAN LINKS WITH POLISH GOVERNMENT

AU3l1521 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 31, (ATA)--The Polish revisionist clique continues to strengthen the ties with the centre of world obscurantism, the Vatican. Warsaw top officials and high ranking representatives of the Vatican have frequently exchanged visits during which they have coordinated their further actions in the framework of their counterrevolutionary collaboration. The Polish news agency PAP, reported on an official visit the special envoy of Pope John Paul the Second, the Arch-Bishop Agostino Casaroli, made in Poland upon the invitation of the Polish church.

Upon his visit, Casaroli met with the Chairman of the State Council of Poland Jablonski, the Premier Jaroszewicz, the Minister Kakol, the Chairman of the Office for Religious Affairs as well as with other Polish officials. During these meetings, on behalf of the pope, Casaroli once more thanked the Polish revisionist clique of Gierek for the great care it devotes to the allround intensification of the collaboration between them. He also stressed that this collaboration should be strengthened even more.

Religion has always been a medium in the hands of the exploiting classes to keep the people under submission and not to allow them to raise their heads. Therefore, the Polish bourgeoisie has granted full freedom to the Catholic Church to disseminate the religious opium in the broad masses of the people. It is an undeniable fact that the number of priests, churches and religious literature, including here also a vast range of the Polish Catholic press, keep increasing from year to year. On the other hand, the ties of the Polish Catholic Church with the Vatican are intensifying with each passing day with the blessing of the revisionist chieftains of Warsaw. An example of this is also the visit Pope John Paul the Second himself will pay to Poland in June.

ATA REVIEWS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS AT COPPER SMELTING PLANT

AU011437 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Apr 79 AU

["New Project of Copper Industry"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA)--In the industrial city of Lac, a new project of copper industry is under construction. This is the copper ore smelting plant which will be equipped with a more advanced technology than the existing plants of its kind in Albania. Now the plant has assumed its complete shape. 85 per cent of the volume of the construction and assembly work has been completed. Many objects of the plant have been constructed and the completion of the entire plant is imminent. Many equipment for this plant which the Chinese revisionists failed to deliver and who tried to sabotage the commissioning of this project, too, were produced in the plants of the country.

Copper industry has assumed a great development in Albania in the post-liberation years. Many copper bearing areas were discovered and put into exploitation. Copper ore upgrading and processing factories and a plant for the production of copper wires and cables, the products of which have become known even abroad for their high quality, have been constructed.

By the end of 1977, copper industry in Albania turned out a production 272 times that of 1946 and 22.9 times that of the year 1960. Now the working people of copper industry are working to realize the tasks of the Sixth Five Year Plan, which envisages a 40 per cent increase in the production of copper by 1980 as compared with 1975. Meanwhile, the geologists have intensified the research work to discover new mineral bearing areas. They have overfulfilled the tasks in the research and discovery work for copper ore for the first three years of the five year plan taken together, 1976-1978. During the current five year plan the extraction of copper ore is expected to increase by 55 per cent.

BRIEFS

LIMAN KABA ENSEMBLE ACTIVITIES--The ensemble of the Liman Kaba Cultural Association of Debar, Yugoslavia, recently performed in Elbasan. Attending were workers, youths and representatives of art and culture. Ferdinand Shkalla, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Elbasan District People's Council, and Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Albania, were also present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

TRANSFER OF THREE ARMORED USSR DIVISIONS CLAIMED

Paris DEFENSE CONJONCTURE in French 6 Mar 79 p 5 WA

[Text] Soviet troops are said to have been transferred to Bulgaria; the troops in question are three armored divisions (10,000 men each) and two squadrons of MIG-23s. The aircraft carriers Minsk and Ivan Rogov as well as the destroyer Krivak were seen in the Mediterranean.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DKP'S GAUTIER IN SOFIA 30 MAR

AU3014O7 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, had talks here today with Mr Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP]. They affirmed the unanimity of views of the BCP and the SKP on the state of the present political situation and the development of international relations, as well as on the problems of the world communist and worker's movement. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hermann Gautier explicitly condemned the adventurous policy of the present Chinese leadership and the criminal aggression against Vietnam, and also the Lao border provocations.

They expressed satisfaction with the existing traditional fraternal relations between the BCP and the DKP. The determination of the two parties was reaffirmed to further continue to expand and deepen their cooperation, to work unflinchingly for consolidating the unity of the international communist and worker's movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two leaders exchanged information on the tasks being solved now by the BCP and the DKP, on the political, economic and social situation in the two countries.

Mr Hermann Gautier spoke on the struggle of the communists in the FRG for defending the democratic rights and freedoms of the workers, against the offensive of the monopolies, for smoothing out the consequences of the crisis of capitalism, for a turn towards democratic and social progress. He pointed out that the DKP successfully fulfils the tasks put forward by the Mannheim party congress. The DKP deputy chairman made a high assessment of the principled and creative policy of the BCP for the successful build-up of advanced socialism in Bulgaria, for expanding the goodneighbourly relations among the Balkan countries, for consolidating peace in Europe and in the world. He highly assessed the BCP and its positive struggle for consolidating the unity of the international communist and worker's movement.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MEXICO 2 APR

AU020823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] One hour ago Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, left for Mexico. He will pay an official visit at the invitation of Jose Lopez Portillo, president the United States of Mexico. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, chief of the State Council chairman's cabinet, and by Petur Mezdhurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

Also among the members of the delegation are the ambassadors of Mexico and Bulgaria, Uribe Humberto Escandon and Lyubomir Gerasimov. At Sofia Airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially seen off by party and state leaders, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. The farewell ceremony was broadcast live by the "Horizont" program.

TODOROV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

AU301235 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIA CONTINUED

Delegation Heads Meeting With Todorov

AU302113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Todor Todorov met the leaders of the Bulgarian and Austrian [economic] delegations in Sofia this afternoon.

[Todorov--begin recording] I kindly asked Mr. Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor of the Republic of Austria, to tell us about the talks he has had in Sofia.

[Androsch in German fading into Bulgarian translation] As you know, we have very good relations. Our two countries are of the opinion that there are possibilities for the development and deepening of these relations. With Mr Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, we had very frank and constructive talks which we brought to the attention of State Council chairman Mr Todor Zhivko. We are confident that we will be able to boast of having achieved concrete results soon. [end recording]

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said the following: [Lukanov--begin recording] First of all I wish to completely agree with my colleague Androsch's statement. I think that we have performed a very constructive and useful work in the spirit of the principles agreement achieved in September 1978 between State Council Chairman Tudor Zhivkov and Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. We, of course, established that our relations are developing well. However, this was not the main point in our talks. The main point was to search for possibilities for a more dynamic development of our relations and to utilize the great reserves that exist for expanding these relations--not only the direct bilateral economic ties between the two countries, but also the joint initiatives in third country markets. [end recording]

Hannes Androsch left Bulgaria tonight.

Zhivkov-Androsch Meeting

AU302115 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, today received Mr Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor of Austria.

During the talks, which extended beyond the scheduled time, Mr Zhivkov expressed hope that the Austrian vice chancellor's visit will contribute to the expansion of bilateral trade and industrial cooperation and will mark a new step in the strengthening of contacts between the two countries. It was noted with satisfaction that bilateral economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation is developing successfully and in compliance with the agreements signed by Bulgaria and Austria.

End of Talks

AU301735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] As a result of a number of concrete measures which the competent organs of Bulgaria and Austria will undertake for expanding economic, industrial, commercial and scientific-technical cooperation, the talks between Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor of Austria, have ended in Sofia.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that the bilateral cooperation in the sphere of trade, industry and scientific-technical issues have constantly expanded and strengthened within the past few years. A major role in this respect was played by the meetings and talks of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and the leaders of the Austrian Republic in 1976 as well as the long-term programs for economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation that have been adopted.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH VISITING JAPANESE DELEGATION

AU302215 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--A Japanese delegation headed by Mr Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and president of the Council for Foreign Economic Relations, is on a visit in Bulgaria. The purpose of the visit is to discuss the questions of economic cooperation between the two countries and to outline ways of its expansion.

"The composition of the Bulgarian and Japanese delegations shows the keen interest displayed by the two countries in the development of bilateral economic relations," said Mr Renko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the plenary session that was held here today. "The economic potential of the two countries supposes greater possibilities for the development of these relations and the use of more varied forms."

Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, made the representatives of the Japanese business circles familiar with this country's economic possibilities. "We highly appreciate the desire of the Japanese Government to maintain and develop economic links with the socialist countries, including Bulgaria," Minister Khristov declared. "Some Western business circles claim that Bulgaria values traditional trade only. I must declare that our country is not an adherent to simple compensation. We want more varied forms of cooperation, including participation in joint enterprises. All forms of economic cooperation may be good."

"In the last twenty years economic contacts between Bulgaria and Japan have expanded and deepened considerably," the leader of the Japanese delegation Mr Shigeo Nagano said in reply. "I should like to state that Japan is in favour of the maintenance of economic links with all countries irrespective of the differences in the social systems."

Zhivkov-Nagano Meeting

AU311502 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the Boyana Residence Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has received Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and leader of the Japanese delegation which is visiting Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Meeting With Delegation

AU312030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] "State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received the visiting Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Shigeo Nagano presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with a message from Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira which expressed Japan's readiness to further develop and deepen the economic relations between the two countries.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his pleasure with the delegation's visit and with the results achieved during the meeting and talks which the delegation had with representatives of Bulgarian business circles. He stressed Bulgaria's desire to contribute to further developing the economic exchange between the two countries and in implementing new forms of cooperation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that a basic task which today faces all peoples is to strengthen peace and the peaceful cooperation as well as to resist the forces that are threatening the peaceful development in the world."

Following this, Shigeo Nagano and Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed a desire for bilateral cooperation. The Japanese economic delegation has left for Yarna.

Delegation's Departure 1 Apr

AU011923 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 1 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)--The Japanese economic delegation, led by Mr.Shigeo Tagano, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry and chairman of the council for foreign economic contacts of Japan, left the country today. Representatives of big Japanese firms were included in the delegation. Before his departure Mr Tagano said before a BTA reporter that Japan wishes to develop political, economic and other relations with all countries, irrespective of the differences in their social systems. "The difference in social systems is not an obstacle for us in developing economic relations. Our major goal is to develop cooperation with all nations. Japan depends on her exports and imports, on her foreign trade. Maintaining foreign economic relations with all countries is for her a matter of vital importance," added Mr Tagano.

Mr Tagano stressed that the talks he and the members of the Japanese delegation had in Bulgaria with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, ministers and department executives, were exceptionally interesting and useful. "The talks open up considerable prospects before Bulgaro-Japanese economic cooperation. Many questions should be carefully studied. The existing conditions in the two countries must be accurately explored. Joint ventures can be a new and interesting form of economic cooperation. I was greatly impressed by your industry which is highly developed.

In my opinion future Bulgaro-Japanese economic cooperation will develop mainly horizontally, not so much vertically", the head of the Japanese delegation said in conclusion.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG SIGNED 30 MAR

AU302210 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--A cooperation agreement between the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the industry and trade chamber of Lubeck-FRG was signed here today.

"I value highly the development of economic relations between Bulgaria and the FRG", said Mr Klaus Richter, chairman of the chamber of Lubeck and head of the [word indistinct] delegation, after the signing of the document. "Irrespective of (?all) the achievements, there are, in my opinion, many untapped possibilities to this end. The goal of our visit to Bulgaria is to mobilize jointly all these reserves. We wish to expand and deepen the economic cooperation with your country".

The agreement signed today [words indistinct] the development of the reciprocally profitable economic, trade and industrial cooperation. The two chambers of trade and (?industry) will cooperate in stimulating the economic relations between the Bulgarian economic organizations and the companies in the area of Lubeck. The document will facilitate the establishment of the existing forms of economic cooperation and the introduction of new ones. Exchange of economic information will be also expanded.

COMMUNIQUE ON AKEL DELEGATION'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU301618 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of the communique on the 18-24 March visit of a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) composed of Yiannis Katsouridhis, Politburo member and secretary of the AKEL Central Committee and leader of the delegation; Grigoris Spirou, AKEL Central Committee member and assistant secretary of the Nicosia District committee, and Loukas Alerta, AKEL Central Committee member, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 18 to 24 March 1979.

The AKEl delegation had talks with Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and with Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

During the talks the two delegations briefed each other on the activities of the two parties regarding the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the 14th AKEL Congress. Views on issues dealing with the international situation and the international communist and workers movement were also exchanged.

The AKEL delegation briefed the BCP delegation on the party's constant struggle to rally the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in a broad unified front capable of putting an end to the conspiracy of domestic and foreign reaction and of achieving a peaceful, democratic and mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem. AKEL is of the opinion that the UN resolutions on Cyprus and the four directives coordinated between Makarios and Denktas must be the basis of such a solution.

The AKEL delegation assessed highly the achievements the Bulgarian people registered under BCP leadership in building a developed socialist society. The delegation emphasized Bulgaria's constructive contribution to international relations and particularly its role as a stabilizing factor in strengthening the climate of confidence, good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans.

The BCP assessed highly the struggle AKEL has waged in defending the interests of the working people, for rallying all progressive and democratic forces in defending the cause of Cyprus and for protecting the Cypriot state. The BCP wholeheartedly supports this struggle and expresses its solidarity with the Cypriot people and with their legitimate striving for consolidating their free and independent existence. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of a solution of the Cyprus problem within the UN resolutions on Cyprus and of securing the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus. Bulgaria supports the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island, the dissolution of all foreign bases and also the right of the Cypriot Greeks and Cypriot Turks to solve the internal aspects of the Cyprus issue by themselves. Bulgaria believes that the implementation of the initiative of Kurt Waldheim, United Nations secretary general, on resuming the internal Cypriot talks can be a positive step in this respect.

Touching on the present state of the international situation, the two parties emphasized that the policy of detente imposes itself more and more definitely as a main trend in international relations. This positive process is due to the constantly changing balance of the forces in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. It is a result of the genuine and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as well as of the democratic and peace-loving forces in the world for a broad and fruitful cooperation among the people.

The two parties acclaimed the successes of the national liberation movements clearly expressed in the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and others. They also emphasized that the revolutionary changes in Iran are a further defeat for imperialism and reaction.

At the same time the two parties emphasized that imperialism is intensifying its provocations against the cause of peace, strives to build further barriers to the revolutionary changes in the world, creates hotbeds of tension and sows discords and military conflicts.

The Maoist leadership of China is an overt ally of imperialism. In their brutal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Beijing's leaders unmasked themselves completely. They revealed themselves as conductors of an adventurous and hegemonic course, spearheaded against the interests of all peoples as well as against the cause of peace and security in the world.

The BCP and AKEL categorically condemn China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and are insisting on the immediate withdrawal of all forces of the aggressor from Vietnamese soil. They also condemn the provocations of the Chinese leaders against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

In the light of this policy one can also discern the true goals of the Maoists in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean--to undermine the spirit of trust and cooperation among them by inciting them against each other.

With the submission by the end of 1978 of the U.S.-British-Canadian plan for solving the Cyprus problem, it was confirmed once more that imperialism strives to find a NATO solution, one that is deterimental to the interest of the Cypriot people and one that is leading to an actual division of the island and to a liquidation of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent and sovereign state. [paragraph continues]

The two parties declare themselves categorically against any such plans. They support the proposal on convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations that would discuss the international aspects of the Cyprus problem and contribute to adopting a just and lasting solution.

The two parties support the struggle of Arab peoples for solving the Middle East crisis. The separatist agreements among the United States, Egypt and Israel do not lead to a way out of this crisis. The path toward achieving this goal passes through the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to live independently, including their right to establish their own state.

The BCP and AKEL state that they will continue to contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They stress that the consistent struggle against the manifestation of revisionism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism is a necessary condition for further successes of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

The two parties affirm with great satisfaction that the relations between the BCP and the AKEL are imbued with the spirit of deep mutual respect, genuine friendship and cooperation.

The two parties state that they will continue to spare no efforts to further develop and enrich these relations, which are a major factor for the development of the multifaceted ties of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus as well as between the Bulgarian and the Cypriot peoples.

The AKEL delegation visited Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo and Plovdiv, touring the most remarkable sites in these cities and also holding talks at the BCP okrug committees.

The meetings and talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of full unanimity of views on all issues discussed.

The AKEL delegation invited a BCP delegation to pay a visit to Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION CONGRESS

Continuation of Congress

AU301200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union continues in a creative atmosphere at the Sofia Universiada Hall.

At 0900 precisely, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders took their places in the honorary Presidium. Outstanding workers from fields and cattle farms, scientific workers, mechanizers and innovators are also attending.

Ivanka Dikova, deputy chairman of the Yablanitsa Village, Lovech Okrug agroindustrial complex, who chairs the fifth plenary session of the congress, gave the floor to Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

In his statement Comrade Kubadinski stated as follows: This congress, which will constitute the National Agroindustrial Union, is in conformity with vital interests at the present stage of our development and will certainly go down in our party's history as a congress which has given a powerful impetus to the development of agriculture, with the purpose of increasing agricultural production, an increase that is absolutely necessary for the total upsurge of our national economy.

The speaker expressed his full conviction that the new mechanism will create the necessary conditions for the most effective utilization of the soil, and in particular, for the accelerated development of the abandoned and unproductive arable land areas, for the most efficient utilization of the available basic funds.

Comrade Kubadinski dwelt more in detail upon one of our most important agricultural problems, namely the fodder problem. He pointed out that it is necessary for every economic leader to understand that we should no longer tolerate that irrigated areas, which are capable of producing fodder, be occupied by vineyards and orchards, whose traditional place is on the slopes.

There is no doubt that the decisions which the congress will adopt will give an impetus to our agriculture, Comrade Kubadinski stated. Nevertheless, the speaker stressed, concrete deeds are necessary for this purpose. The task of insuring young people in each conurbation settlement, which should participate in agricultural production, as well as in the reproduction of the population itself, is a task of essential importance, Pencho Kubadinski said.

Panko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug party committee, was the next speaker. He devoted particular attention in his statement to the opportunities of achieving an optimal effect and a long-term effect in planning. The new economic mechanism creates prerequisites for planning to be organized from top to bottom on the basis of a uniform, optimally organized and scientifically founded normative system, the speaker said. It is necessary to liquidate all elements of subjectivism in planning, as well as in the leadership of this branch, Gerganov stated.

During the afternoon session, held in a constructive spirit, the speakers Stanka Snopova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Georgi Nachev, secretary of the Shumen Okrug party committee, and Vasil Peshev, chairman of the Khaskovo Okrug peoples council executive committee, took the floor. All speakers expressed their full conviction that the creation of the National Agroindustrial Union will increase the possibilities and opportunities for a full creative manifestation of the agricultural toilers work and for the production of more and cheaper agricultural goods.

The congress continues.

Filipov's Closing Speech

AU302206 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] The constituent congress of the Agroindustrial Union ended in Sofia today. In the afternoon, the delegates heard a letter from Todor Zhivkov to the congress "in which he expressed confidence that the decisions of the congress will be implemented in deeds. By returning to the villages, the delegates will help with fresh strength to raise Bulgaria's agriculture and foodcatering industry to a new stage and to contribute to a further steady and rapid upsurge of socialist Bulgaria."

Following this, the delegates unanimously adopted the National Agroindustrial Union charter and also the composition of its leading organs. Sessions of the central and the control councils were held. The last session of the congress was chaired by Comrade Grisha Filipov, who announced the newly elected central and control councils. "Vasil Tsanov, former first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, was elected chairman of the central council. Marko Markov was elected chairman of the control council."

An appeal of the delegates to the workers and specialists of agriculture and industry as well as to all working people was also read.

"Comrade Grisha Filipov delivered a closing speech.

[Filipov--begin recording] "The congress delegates emphasized with deep gratitude and with full justification the tremendous political, organizational and personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the elaboration and implementation of the party's agrarian policy. His contribution is in the true sense a historic one. [applause] With this unshakable faith and optimism, please allow me, comrade delegates, to close the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union. I close the congress. [applause] [end recording]

End of Congress

AU302158 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--"The BCP agrarian policy at its new stage, which I have tried to explain here in short, stirred a great upsurge and got the full approval of the Agroindustrial Union constituent congress. Upsurge and unanimity mirorring the full endorsement of the working people, activists and specialists of the Bulgarian agriculture and the food industry, of the whole Bulgarian public", reads in part the letter of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, addressed to the congress.

The AIU [Agroindustrial Union] constituent congress, which ended here today, was an exceptionally representative forum. 1478 delegates took part in its work; of whom 1173 have higher, semi-higher and specialized secondary education. Among them were 59 heroes of socialist labour, 19 laureates of the Dimitrov prize, 43 holders of the "People"; "Worker" and "Merited Worker" titles, 90 doctors and masters of science, and 130 inventors. Shoulder to shoulder with the veterans of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria were the representatives of the striking force of modern agricultural production, the machine operators. Prominent Bulgarian scientists and plant breeders were present too.

The newly-established National Agroindustrial Union is an economic organization of a new type, built as a voluntary union of state and cooperative enterprises, aimed to put the agricultural management on an economic basis. It is also necessitated by the growing scale and intensification of production, by the development of specialization and concentration, by the deepening of vertical integration with the processing industries and by the permanent sophistication of the intra-brand and inter-branch production-economic relations.

The National Agroindustrial Union is called to assist through active incentives and economic coercion [as received] the unfolding of the economic initiative from the smallest production unit to the top.

The new organizational form is a considerable step forward in the sphere of planning, where the principle of democratic centralism will be consistently applied. Reducing the number of obligatory quotas and extending the right of the different agricultural organizations to decide independently on the rest of the quotas is aimed at achieving maximum effectivity and quality of production. It was pointed out at the constituent congress that with the unfolding of the commodity-money relations the role of pricing and agreements will greatly increase. On the one hand, they will be used as a means for influencing the target plan-making and, on the other, will serve as economic regulators of the interrelations between the economic organizations in the process of the fulfillment of the plans. In the report read by Mr Todor Zhivkov at the congress and in the ensuing lively discussions prominence was given to the growing role of the scientific achievements and their rapid transfer into practice. Special attention was attached to the setting up and establishment of the engineering-and-transfer units and the expansion of the engineering activities. Mention deserves the importance attached to the link between the new economic mechanism in agriculture and the creation of conurbations. The different agroindustrial complexes now actually coincide territorially with the conurbations and this makes it possible to achieve better coordination between the state and the economic management. The AIU constituent congress is highly important for Bulgaria's entire economy not only because of the place agriculture has in it, but also because of the fact that the other economic branches are intended to be switched over to similar economic mechanisms in the future. The delegates approved an appeal to the workers and specialists in agriculture and industry, to all working people, which calls for a new upsurge in agricultural production.

The AIU constituent congress elected a central council of the National Agroindustrial Union of 175 members and a control council of 39 members. With this the congress ended its work.

FACTORY WORK OFFERED AS SUBSTITUTE FOR MILITARY SERVICE

AU291703 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 27 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Boxed advertisement]

[Text] Important for youth subject to regular military service in 1979: The Kremikovtsi industrial combine informs all youth subject to regular military service in 1979, Sofia citizens and noncitizens having specialties acquired at technical schools, professional-technical schools and high schools, as well as youth without any speciality, that according to the State Council decree of 5 January 1974, if willing, they can sign a contract with the combine substituting their regular military service for 5 years' work at the combine.

All youths will be appointed according to their specialty and professional category and those who have no such category or specialty will acquire it through courses.

They will receive all rights under the labor code and will receive full wages.

Youths who have signed contracts have the right to be candidates and to continue their education by correspondence through higher educational institutes, schools and technical schools after 1 July of the second year of military service in a specialty needed by the combine.

The contracts will be signed at Cadres Department of the combine.

COMMENTATOR ACCUSES DENG, BRZEZINSKI OF COMPLICITY

LD311256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary: "Hazardous Game--or What Links Zbigniew Brzezinski and Deng Xiaoping?"]

[Text] What influence does Zbigniew Brzezinski have on the future of Chinese policy, and how does Chinese policy influence the future of Zbigniew Brzezinski? This question was advanced by the author of an article published in the U.S. newspaper Washington POST. Perhaps that question may seem to be a bit exaggerated, but in reality it is quite logical, for both Zbigniew Brzezinski and Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice premier, make no secret of their mutual personal sympathies and try to convince the world that it is to their credit that confidence has been restored in Sino-American relations.

Both men have known each other for several months. During Brzezinski's visit to Beijing, they even conducted secret talks with each other whose content even Walter Mondale, the U.S. vice president, did not know. The crowning event of their friendship then was a dinner given by Brzezinski in Deng's honour immediately on the first day following his arrival in the United States on an official visit, and this even before the official reception by President Carter. In order to underline the intimacy of the dinner and prevent a leak of information, White House waiters were even given a day off and the Chinese guest was served by Brzezinski's children.

This prudence was nonetheless quite unnecessary. The fact is that both politicians by no means conceal their views. Their common hobbyhorse is a strong anti-Sovietism and a hatred of the national liberation movement. It is surely no coincidence that less than 2 weeks after Deng's return from the United States, the Chinese aggression against Vietnam should have started. Beijing would have hardly resolved to take this step, had it not been assured of the support of influential circles in Washington; in the forefront of them was Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Despite the fact that the Chinese aggression ended in both military and political defeat, the Maoists have not given up. They are still occupying several places of Vietnamese territory, are concentrating troops along their borders with Laos and are trying to galvanize the remnants of the defeated supporters of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. In short, they are trying to kindle new hotbeds of tension, quite openly endangering world peace at the same time. Strictly in the spirit of Mao's statement that a nuclear war is not quite so bad and that if half of mankind perishes the other half will still survive.

Despite all this, it is above all Brzezinski who, among U.S. politicians, continues to play the Chinese card, pretending at the same time that nothing has happened. In any case, his words that a strong China is allegedly in the interest of the West and peace are characteristic in this respect. What kind of peace would it probably be and in whose interest? Decidedly not in the interest of the broad public of the Western countries. The essence of that peace would be the well known imperialist principle: If you want peace, prepare a war. The recent Chinese aggression has shown that peace, in particular in Asia, is still fragile. Brzezinski and Deng know this, yet at the same time they talk about some sort of common strategic interests of the United States and China in various parts of the world. An example might perhaps be the Middle East where, after the signing of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the United States, Beijing is playing the U.S. card.

It supports the capitulation policy of As-Sadat and tries to bring about rapprochement with Israel, and Brzezinski and Deng can surely claim not a small amount of credit for this. The fact is that despite all differences existing between them, they are linked by their personal ambitions and their willingness to play a hazardous game, not with their political careers but, for example, with hundreds of millions of human lives.

The existence of the socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union, and their growing authority in international relations, however, is a guarantee that all these hazardous plans are doomed to fail.

VATICAN PRESS BERATED FOR SLANDER AGAINST CSSR

AU282145 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Jan Markovic article: "The New Slander Campaigns of the Vatican and Italian Press Against the CSSR; Attacks on the Believers' Sentiments"]

[Excerpts] The favorite topic of many bourgeois journalists is the violations of human rights in the socialist states. This modern topic has also captivated the Vatican press. The first version was taken up by the well-known Vatican daily AVVENIRE, which is regarded as representative of the Catholic hierarchy. The author of the article, Arrige Bongiorno, who is recognized by the Vatican as an expert on these topics, refers to some "letter" which was allegedly written by representatives of religious orders to CSSR President Gustav Husak. In order to give the hallmark of plausibility to his fabrications, the author of the article starts by revealing certain intimate details from the secret meeting of the general representatives of the Catholic Church. Apart from other things, he reveals that Jesuit Father Francis Iver, counselor general, advised that several persons from among the Jesuit order should be prepared to engage in a critical dialog with Marxists on theory.

Fantastic Fabrications

After this introduction A. Bongiorno unleashes his fantasy. Referring to the discussion mentioned above, he advises the serious study of Marxist analysis, worked out by Western ideologists.

Nothing New

A. Bongiorno concludes his article by calling Czechoslovakia--and using coarse expressions--a Catholic ghetto, a Catholic apartheid and a state ruled by the communists' ill will. Nothing new, as we can see, that was not already written before. After this article had been published in AVVENIRE, other reactionary Italian and Vatican newspapers joined in the campaign. They are literally vying to see who can dream up a greater lie or slander against our socialist system. This is just like the campaign that broke out in the Italian reactionary press in connection with the Red Brigades. That campaign made the accusation against Socialist Czechoslovakia that it is using training camps around Karlovy Vary to train members of the Red Brigades to terrorize Italian society. Although we protested against this fabrication on various levels, the bourgeois Italian press continued this campaign of lies. It does not deem it necessary to apologize for this lie even today, after the progressive Italian press published documents like the tape of the talk with Aldo Moro, prepared by Scalfari, the director of the Italian Daily LA REPUBLICA.

From the new fabrications published for the first time by the Vatican daily AVVENIRE the naive Italian reader is to conclude that there is no freedom of religion in Czechoslovakia.

Even the tourists from Italy who visited our fatherland last year have surely acquired a completely different picture of this "lack of freedom." In fact, we force nobody to become an atheist; neither do we try to win him over by rewards and advantages. A person must adopt atheism of his own free will. At the same time we do not deny that we are helping people to acquire this knowledge both by enlightenment and study. After all, the church is doing the same, in the same way.

For example, the East Slovak region today has already more than 1.2 million citizens. There are 1,800 church buildings on its territory. The priests are paid by the state. How can one speak of a lack of religious freedom if in just the last 9 years 80 new church buildings and about 50 chapels have been built in this region? And most of these churches were built according to blueprints by Vatican architects.

The new campaign on the lack of religious freedom and so-called violation of human rights has its own background this time, too. It is to serve Italian reaction and certain circles in the Vatican as a pretext for spoiling the atmosphere of trust between the Vatican and CSSR. It is meant to make it impossible to continue the existing dialog between the representatives of the Catholic church and Czechoslovakia. But the representatives of AVVENIRE should not forget, even if only because their daily represents and conveys the opinion of the Catholic hierarchy, that as such it should not resort to actions that visibly disrupt peaceful coexistence among the peoples. The new slander campaign at the expense of Czechoslovakia is meant to be a bogey for the Italian reader. Mainly because the Italian reaction is afraid of the progressive movement in its own country--of the growing strength of the Italian Communist Party--both Czechoslovakia and other socialist states are being depicted in the blackest colors possible.

PREMIER STROUGAL GREETS ROMANIA'S VERDET ON APPOINTMENT

LD312327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1750 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today sent a congratulatory telegram to Ilie Verdet on his appointment as the chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers. In the telegram he voiced his firm conviction that the policy of intensifying close cooperation and developing all-round relations between our two socialist states would contribute to strengthening friendship between the people of our two countries and the unity of the socialist community, socialism and peace in the world.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES AFGHANISTAN'S HAFIZOLLAH AMIN

LD312323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1750 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of his appointment to that post.

DEPUTY PREMIER COMMENTS ON CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD302056 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Long-term programs in the spheres of consumer goods industry and transport were among the major items on the agenda of a session of the CMEA Executive Committee, held in Moscow March 27-29, Czechoslovak representative in the Council Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek told CETEKA today.

He said the working session also discussed proposals for the 33rd CMEA session, scheduled to be held in June, and reviewed progress made in the cooperation of the member states.

The measures envisaged in transport include introduction of more effective technologies and expansion of container transport.

Rudolf Rohlicek disclosed that of the 1,390 CMEA approved norms, Czechoslovakia has incorporated already a full 1,115 in its standardization system.

MONGOLIAN MINISTERIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD281954 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Mongolian delegation headed by Minister of Communal Economy and Services Orsoogiyn Nyamaa arrived here today on an invitation of the Czech and Slovak Ministers of the Interior.

The delegation will have talk in Czechoslovakia on the promotion of cooperation in local economy and housing services and in scientific technological development.

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES THROUGH CEMA COOPERATION REPORTED

LD291346 Prague CTK in English 1111 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Grain production in the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), excluding Cuba and Vietnam, has increased more than 2.5-fold through cooperation of CMEA improvers since 1950.

The per capita grain production in the Soviet Union reached 824 kilograms in 1977 and 687 kilograms in European socialist countries, which is far above the world average of 333 kilograms.

Czechoslovak improvers concentrate on high-yield varieties of barley, field-grown peas, rape, some kinds of vegetables, such as onion, as well as decorative plants. Twelve grain varieties improved in Czechoslovakia are now grown in the CMEA countries. Czechoslovak-improved spring barley is sown on almost two million hectares of land in the USSR, and it is widely used also in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. Socialist countries also plant some varieties of fruit trees and vine from Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, in turn, uses Soviet varieties of wheat on three quarters of land under this kind of grain, and rye from the GDR and Poland on one third of rye fields.

In livestock production, good results have been attained through the exchange of experience in building large-capacity domestic animals breeding projects.

This is true mainly of eggs, broilers, pork and beef production. Attention is now paid especially to ensuring adequate quantities of protein-rich fodder on the import of which from capitalist states the CMEA countries spend about 1,000 million parity roubles annually.

Efforts are now exerted to raise the production of feeding grain, pulse, oil-plants, dried milk as well as other components of feeding mixtures. Negotiations are under way on Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction and operation of a complex in the USSR which will produce feeding yeast from pure paraffins gained from petrol, and plans are being made for Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in catching sea fish for direct consumption or processing into fish meal.

JAKES, FOJTIK BRIEF JOURNALISTS ON CPCZ CC SESSION

AU281440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "On the results of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] An all-state consultation of leading workers of mass information media, of editors in chief and heads of economic and agricultural departments of editorial offices was held in Prague yesterday. Mr. Jakes, alternate presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, reported on the results of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session. CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Fojtik spoke about some topical questions concerning the work of the mass information media. The consultation was chaired by O. Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

CPCZ MEMBERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

AU281505 [Editorial Report AU] On 26 March, Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on pages 3 and 4 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on pages 4 and 5 carry 13,000-word and 4,500-word reports respectively on the discussion at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted to agricultural topics, held in Prague on 21-22 March.

According to RUDE PRAVO, Vaclav Hajek, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ regional committee, said in his speech that deficiences in the Central Bohemian region's industrial production amounts to 3.5 days and the greatest "debtors" are "decisive metallurgical, engineering and chemical enterprises with nonstop operation or extensive supplier-customer relations." In order to make up the deficiency Kladno miners have been working special weekend shifts from the first days of the January cold weather period. The regional and district party committees assessed the situation and adopted measures aimed at catching up with the plan.

In another part of his speech Hajek praised the results achieved by the region's farmers in 1978 in animal as well as in vegetable production.

Speaking about the introduction of continuous harvesting [proudova sklizen], he said farmers lack the "basic technology, such as sowing machinery and plows that always used to be our traditional products." Hajek further stressed the importance of sugarbeet growing, an area "in which the plan has not been fulfilled to date."

"Our region's farmers' greatest concern is the fodder base. We are still achieving unsatisfactory results in fodder production crops on arable land, and we are not doing well on pastures either," Hajek said, adding that another "weak spot of vegetable production concerns transportation." However, in the meantime a special truck for the agricultural sector has been designed and tested and 8,000 of these vehicles will be produced in the course of this 5-year plan.

At the close of his speech Hajek devoted himself to political issues concerning the agricultural area, and, among other things, mentioned that "almost every seventh cooperative farmer is a party member today."

Pavol Majerciak, CPCZ Central Committee member and scientific worker of the animal production research institute in Nitra, spoke about the work being done at the institute, and stressed that "we realize that on our own we cannot resolve all problems, that the socialist system and particularly the Soviet Union have a strong scientific research base, that with joint efforts we can multiply our strength in this sector as well," and that the institute has had good experience in establishing "international collectives of scientific workers from the CEMA countries," one of which is already operating at the Nitra institute.

In another part of his speech Majerciak criticized the performance of some of the country's industries. "It is not infrequent that the engineering, chemical and construction sectors react inflexibly and incompletely to the demands and progressive findings of agriculture. There is no one to manufacture some of the new technological installations in sufficient quantities. The situation is capped by the shortage of spare parts for all technology for animal production. The upshot of this is that scientific findings cannot fully assert themselves and agricultural enterprises, when fulfilling their production tasks, must improvise and search for emergency solutions that increase the costs," Majerciak said.

"Great reserves also reside in the human factor," he said further and concluded his speech by proposing that "more attention be paid to fostering interest in agricultural science and research."

Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, described agriculture as a "particularly important economic factor" and praised the agricultural sector's performance over the years.

There are, however, certain deficiencies. Although the number of livestock in the Czech lands between 1974 and 1978 rose by 330,000 head, cattle procurement for slaughter remained almost at the same level because their weight prior to slaughtering had decreased. "This is the main reason why in 3 years we are short 146,000 tons of beef" when it comes to the quantity envisaged by the plan. A part of this deficit was made up by pork deliveries, but this was more costly because of higher consumption of fodder grain that has to be imported, Korcak said, adding that "moreover stagnation in cattle slaughtering, with the doubled price of cowhides on world markets, has had an unfavorable impact on our tanning and footwear industries as well.

Because of the inadequate production of bulk fodder milk procurement in the Czech lands in the first half of the year will show a deficit of about 70 million liters as compared with the quantity envisaged by the plan, he said. In another part of his speech Korcak urged that the consumption of grain in agricultural enterprises be reduced. "This would be not a small contribution toward the solution of the cereal problem."

Korcak elaborated on electricity consumption in agriculture, said the sector was also one of the largest consumers of fuels and light heating oil and called for new initiatives to conserve energy.

Miroslav Danek, CPCZ Central Committee member and director of the regional agricultural administration in Kromeriz, in his report, reviewed results achieved by the agricultural sector in the Kromeriz district and emphasized the importance of intra-enterprise planning. Concluding his speech, Danek said that in the district "good conditions" have been prepared for political activity in the agricultural sector.

Jan Pirc, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the East Slovak CPSL regional Committee, said that, despite a number of unfavorable factors, the region has achieved "positive results in some sectors of agricultural production." However, the party is "not satisfied with existing state of affairs." Despite the great attention paid by the party regional and district committees to agricultural development, "we are not succeeding in the fulfillment of tasks" as determined by the 15th party congress. "The reasons are objective and subjective. The objective ones are, above all, the moist soil in the East Slovak lowlands and the unfavorable climatic conditions that have lasted for almost 6 years now." The subjective reasons are the management sector, the inconsistent implementation of agrotechnical, zootechnical and scientific-technical findings and the violation of production discipline, Pirc said. He added that the "criticism which the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium directed at us is correct and truthful," and promised that the party organizations "will draw proper conclusions for their future work."

In another part of his speech Pirc spoke "about the need to improve the standard of management and mentioned several concrete measures to be carried out in this sphere. He also mentioned the need to strengthen agricultural enterprises with capable cadres." Pirc complained that only 8 percent of the personnel of the Slovak agricultural research institutes were deployed in the East Slovak region. He said practical experience to date revealed that agrotechnical findings successfully applied to light and very fertile soil elsewhere could not succeed in the major part of the East Slovak region. "Year-long experience reveals, and scientific institutes confirm it, that in the East Slovak lowlands' moist soil it is absolutely of no use to sow cereal after cereal because of various root and mildew diseases, a matter that has considerable influence on the size of hectare yields and, unfortunately, on the grain's quality," Pirc said among other things.

Jan Janik, CPCZ Central Committee member and secretary and Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee, reviewed the successful development of agriculture in Slovakia during the past 30 years and said that thanks to the socialist structure "we have achieved in the development of vegetable production a pace of growth as never before envisaged during whole centuries." However, "in recent years the pace of growth has slackened, the planned volumes are not being fulfilled, and grave disproportions between vegetable and animal production have occurred.

In Slovakia--next to the positive results in the production of concentrated, sown cereals and improved production of legumes and oil-yielding crops--we have problems particularly with the production of bulk fodder, corn for seed, sugarbeet, potatoes, fruit and vegetables," Janik said. In another part of his speech, Janik criticized the country's chemical and pharmaceutical industries for not being capable of insuring the production of sufficient quantities of effective conservation means that could be applied to large-scale bulk fodder production; "in essence, one only experiments and improvises in this sphere," he said.

Janik also said that, "on the whole, the tasks pertaining to making the soil fertile are being successfully fulfilled in Slovakia. The greater water-economy measures are being carried out in the East Slovak lowlands. However, the latest experience shows that what is involved here is a problem more complicated than we originally assumed. Involved are special hydrogeological conditions that have no comparison. The problem must be resolved in close cooperation with the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The Slovak Academy of Sciences is working on a biological project for utilizing the East Slovak lowlands," Janik said in part.

Frantisek Samec, CPCZ Central Committee member and chairman of the South Bohemian regional national committee, said among other things that the region, next to having achieved "some positive results," had also to deal with "problems and deficiencies"--one of them being the inadequate deliveries of lime-based fertilizer, another insufficient potato storage facilities.

Josef Krepelka, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Unified Farmers Cooperative at Polkovice in Prerov district, said that agricultural development in North Moravia in the 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are "on the whole positive." The results achieved in the past are a good prerequisite for fulfilling the targets of this year's plan and of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. However, one sphere in which the plan fulfillment is in jeopardy is sugarbeet production, Krepelka said in part.

According to PRAVDA, Marie Musilkova, who takes care of cattle at the state seed farm in Havlickuv Brod, said the farm employees, of whom 13 percent are communists, are working hard at eliminating everything that impedes implementing the party's agricultural policy. "However, the fact that some of the CPCZ Central Committee decisions are not being consistently fulfilled is detrimental to the cause," he said. In another part of her speech she complained about the lack of stable facilities and about the state and technological qualities of farm machinery.

Josef Mevald, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the West Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, said in part that the last 3 climatically unfavorable years caused a loss of almost 240,000 tons of grain in the region. Mevald also criticized the standard of management in the region's agricultural sector, mentioned that 4 enterprises in the border region--in Tachov, Karlovy Vary, Stokolov and Cheb--have been achieving unsatisfactory results due to extreme climatic and soil condition, and to the fact that the machinery being supplied does not always suit" their needs and conditions, and complained about the lack of cattle-stabling facilities in the region.

Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, emphasized that "potential reserves in our agriculture are considerable" and that better use must be made of them. In another part of his speech, the minister mentioned that measures--among them raising the prices for the vegetable and animal production's intermediate products--are being contemplated in order to increase the agricultural enterprises' interest in expanding cattle raising.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO IRAQI CP

LD311018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A greetings message on the 45th anniversary of the Iraq Communist Party from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, says that firm, fraternal relations have existed between the SED and Iraq Communist Party for many years and that they have been constantly deepened.

In its message, the SED Central Committee praises the courageous struggle of Iraqi communists in the interests of the working class and all the working people of the country. "The Iraq Communist Party has always held aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and staunchly defended the ideas of scientific socialism. Together with other upright patriots, the Iraqi communists are fighting for the national and social interests of their people and for their further social progress," the greetings address says.

STOPH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ROMANIA'S ILIE VERDET

LD302140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2031 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph sent a telegram of congratulations to newly elected Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet. It expresses the conviction "that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Romanian Socialist Republic, closely united with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, will also in the future develop further in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace."

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER ON WAY TO POLAND

LD291548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was in the GDR today on a stopover on his way to Poland.

He was received by the GDR first deputy foreign minister, State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, for a talk which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Romanian Ambassador to the GDR Gheorghe Tache was also present. Minister Andrei continued his journey to Warsaw on the same day.

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU300947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Berlin--GDR

I thank you for the telegram you sent me on the occasion of my election as chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and I am using this opportunity to assure you of the same cordial feelings and wishes.

I am firmly convinced that the existing good relations between our two peoples and states will continue to be consolidated and deepened.

[Signed] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LINH-LED SRV DELEGATION'S VISIT

TU Funds for Vietnam

LD291752 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An additional M50 million will be made available from the FDGB solidarity fund this year as direct aid for Vietnam. This decision by the FDGB Central Executive was announced by its chairman, Harry Tisch, at a solidarity rally of Berlin workers at the Friedrichstadt Palace this afternoon. In the presence of a representative delegation of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation he pointed out that the idea of proletarian internationalism is firmly rooted in the GDR on the basis of the tradition of the workers' movement. The FDGB can therefore always be found at the side of those fighting for peace and detente, and the freedom of the peoples and their national independence. Within a few days of the Chinese attack the trade unionists and young people of the GDR capital spontaneously donated over M1.5 million. Since the U.S. aggression in Vietnam the FDGB has rendered the fraternal people active aid amounting to M563 million.

Linh at Berlin Rally

LD292005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--At the solidarity rally of Berlin workers at the Friedrichstadt Palace this afternoon, a warm welcome as given to the delegation members of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation led by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation. Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, and Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Tu were also present.

Addressing the rally, FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch stressed: "We support the demand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to China that all controversial issues must be settled by peaceful means. We demand respect for Vietnam's sovereignty, observance of the norms of international law and peace for Vietnam."

Nguyen Van Linh strongly condemned China's aggression against Vietnam. By its expansionist policy in the countries of Southeast Asia the Beijing leadership has finally dropped its revolutionary mask and revealed itself as the dirty ally of imperialism and reaction. One of the reasons for the victory over the invaders was the prompt support of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Linh Rally Speech

LD292346 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Speech by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation, at solidarity rally of Berlin workers at Friedrichstadt Palace, Berlin, on 29 March--recorded, in Vietnamese followed by German translation]

[Text] (?Now that the) workers and people of the GDR are preparing enthusiastically for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of their socialist state, the GDR, the western vanguard of the socialist system, and at a time when the Vietnamese people won the most barbaric war of aggression by the Chinese reactionaries, it is a great pleasure for the delegation of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation to pay a friendship visit to the GDR, and to share in the celebrations of his historically important year, and to thank you, the workers and the population of the fraternal GDR, for the very potent and timely support for the struggle by the Vietnamese people against the aggression by the Beijing reactionaries. We are moved to be allowed to take part in today's celebration which unites many workers who have been taking part in various ways in the broad movement of solidarity of the working class and GDR people for Vietnam, and to listen to Harry Tisch, whose words were imbued with the spirit of international proletarian solidarity and which were addressed to our country and our Vietnamese people.

Please permit me, on behalf of the workers and people of Vietnam, to convey our most cordial greetings to you, the working class and GDR people, the SED headed by the esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, and the GDR Government, and also to express our sincere thanks for the powerful and valuable support of the revolutionary fight of the Vietnamese people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as brothers united inside the community of socialist states, the workers and people of Vietnam are most enthusiastic about the great achievements of the GDR working class and population in shaping a new life, and developing the advanced socialist society. We note with joy and admiration that the GDR working class and people, headed by their vanguard party, the SED, and with the help of and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, are working with exemplary enthusiasm and creative genius, are attaining outstanding achievements, and are changing the face of the GDR day by day and hour by hour.

The workers, the trade union organizations and the people of Vietnam will never forget this help and support by the party, government, trade unions and other mass organizations, GDR workers and population, which are carried by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and fraternal combat solidarity.

Finally, please allow me, on behalf of the workers and the people of Vietnam, to wish the workers, trade unionists and the GDR people further success in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR founding. Long live the friendship and fraternal combat solidarity between the workers and the peoples of our two countries. [applause]

NEW OFFICIALS NAMED; KADAR ATTENDS CEREMONY

LD311140 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30, MTI--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a meeting on Friday. The Presidential Council passed a law decree which provides for the new penal code to come into force on July 1, 1979, regulates the invalidity of legal rules becoming unnecessary and contains other important regulations concerning the implementation and interpretation of the code.

With a view to the increased and expanded tasks of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Presidential Council regulated repeatedly by a law decree the academy's legal status and sphere of authority. To advance the regional state guidance in the farming and food industry sectors, the Presidential Council modified some regulations of competence having legal force.

Thereafter the Presidential Council decided on personal issues: It relieved of his post Foreign Trade Minister Dr Jozsef Biro, with the simultaneous recognition of his merits and owing to his retirement, and elected Peter Veress to be foreign trade minister.

It relieved of his post Undersecretary Jozsef Balint and appointed Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai to be undersecretary. The Presidential Council also relieved Jozsef Balint of being president of the Central Statistical Office, with recognition of his merits and with regard to his retirement, and appointed Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai to be president of the Central Statistical Office.

The Presidential Council appointed Tibor Nagy major general for penalty enforcement and the minister of justice appointed him to be the national commander of penalty enforcement.

In conclusion the Presidential Council decided on other topical issues. The Presidential Council awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Work to Dr Jozsef Biro in recognition of his succesful activities in foreign trade. The decoration was handed over by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress took the oath in Parliament Building on Friday in front of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Present at the presentation of decoration and at taking the oath were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyula Kallai, president of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

Biography of Foreign Trade Minister

LD311142 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30, (MTI)--Peter Veress was born in 1928. He graduated from the College for Foreign Trade in 1950 and started to work in foreign trade. He was especially engaged in inter-state contacts. Between 1958 and 1962 he headed foreign trade representations and then worked in the Foreign Trade Ministry as deputy department head and later on department head. Since 1964 he has represented Hungary on several occasions at the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as well as in the council and various committees of the UNCTAD.

Between 1971 and 1974 he carried on operations as deputy foreign trade ministry. In November 1974 Peter Veress was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and instructed to head the Hungarian Embassy in Paris.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING, TALKS WITH KATUSHEV

LD302050 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent envoy to CEMA, Friday returned from Moscow where he attended the 89th session of CMEA's Executive Committee. The meeting of the chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held simultaneously in Moscow. Deputy Premiers Marjai and Katushev, cochairmen of the committee, reviewed timely questions of bilateral cooperation with special regard to the execution of the resolutions passed at the last year meeting of the two countries' government heads.

LAZAR GREETS ROMANIA'S VERDET ON APPOINTMENT

LD311409 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeted in a telegram Ilie Verdet, on the occasion of his being appointed prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD301244 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has sent a message of greetings to the 23rd Congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The HSWP CC message underlines:

"The Hungarian communists are following with sincere sympathy and solidarity the struggle of their Belgian class brethren for economic and social policies serving the interests of the working class, for anti-monopolist reforms that can ensure equal, democratic progress for the country's communities, for a foreign policy advancing detente and disarmament. We wish that your 23rd congress fruitfully contribute to the consolidation of your ranks, to the unity of democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces, and to the accomplishment of the shared goals of communist and workers' parties in the fight being waged jointly in the spirit of the internationalist principles outlined at the 1976 Berlin conference, for the peace, security and socialist future of humanity."

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD311155 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30, (MTI)--Otto Roesch, Austrian federal defense minister, who had stayed on an official visit in Hungary at the invitation of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister for defense, returned to Austria on Friday. The Austrian military delegation got acquainted with the life of the Hungarian People's Army, with experiences of training at one of the tank units, with methods of training officers at the "Kossuth Lajos" military academy, as well as with the country's economic and social achievements and saw some cultural and historic sights in Hungary. The delegation carried on talks with Defence Ministry leaders and on issues concerning the relations between the two countries' armies.

ACZEL ARRIVES IN ROME FOR ITALIAN PCI CONGRESS

LD301148 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)--MTI's Rome correspondent reports: Invited by the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee, arrived in Rome on Thursday. Gyorgy Aczel is heading the Hungarian delegation which attends on behalf of the HSWP the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party to start on Friday. Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP Foreign Affairs Department, is the member of the delegation.

BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD302218 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--The delegation of the State and People's Control Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic which was studying the practice of Hungarian people's control at the invitation of the Central People's Control Committee today left Budapest. The head of the delegation, Krustyu Trichkov, vice-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Control Committee, was received by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and by CC Secretary Ferenc Havasi. Under Secretary of State Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the CPCC, was also present at the talks.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

LD302222 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--The Japanese trade and goodwill delegation led by Nagano Shigeo, president of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry, today left Budapest for Sofia. During their stay in Hungary the Japanese businessmen met with managers of Hungarian trade and industrial companies and with members of the Hungarian-Japanese economic club at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. They were also received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, by Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and by Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

BORBANDI-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S TALKS IN DPRK NOTED

LD302202 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Pyongyang:

Under the chairmanship of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi and of Kang Hui-won, vice-chairman of the Public Administration Council of the Korean PDR, the Hungarian-Korean Consultative Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held a meeting in Pyongyang. The sides reviewed development of the two countries' economic relations and jointly assigned further tasks. They agreed to elaborate proposals concerning long-range economic cooperations. To this end the parties envisage conclusion of a long-term trade agreement. There are still untapped opportunities to boosting mutual sales, ways and means of which the sides will discuss at a later date.

The 4th meeting of the Hungarian-Korean Consultative Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol on March 29, 1979.

The session of the subcommittee for technical-scientific cooperation was held simultaneously. The participants agreed to exchange trade delegations and technical documentations.

Janos Borbandi was received by Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Korean Administration Council.

YAR PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD311312 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 31, (MTI)--Following an invitation from the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, a delegation of the Yemeni National Democratic Front led by President Sultan Ahmad 'Umar visited Hungary between March 27 and 31. The Yemeni delegation was received by Andras Laszlo, member of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council Presidium, and by Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

At the talks the politicians of the Yemen briefed their Hungarian hosts about the home and foreign political situation in the Yemen Arab Republic and about the activity of the National Democratic Front. The Hungarian side ensured continued moral political support and solidarity to the patriots fighting for a democratic unification of the two Yemens.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SZEKER DEPARTS FOR NIGERIA

LD311411 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker today left for Nigeria at the invitation of the Government of the Nigerian Federal Republic to carry on talks on the development of the two countries' relations.

NEMETH ATTENDS NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETING

LD010254 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--As we have already reported, the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (NTUC) held a meeting in Budapest on Friday.

NTUC Deputy General Secretary Laszlo Gal informed the participants of the NTUC meeting about the work done since the previous session and about the meeting on March 28 of the HSWP CC. The NTUC accepted the report and took a stand for active support to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CC. The NTUC meeting was attended and addressed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The National Trade Union Council elected member of the NTUC Sandor Jakab to be member of the NTUC Presidium and secretariat and deputy general secretary of the NTUC, and decided on other personal issues.

JAROSZEWICZ RETURNS TO WARSAW FROM CUBAN VISIT

LD312303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Having completed his official visit to the Republic of Cuba, Piotr Jaroszewicz, the member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned to Poland today. At the Warsaw Okecie Airport the premier was welcomed by members of the highest party and state authorities: Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Longin Cegielski and Emil Wojtaszek. Also present was the charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba in Poland Pedro Hernandez Parente. Those accompanying the chairman of the Council of Ministers during his stay in Cuba have also returned to Poland with him.

Departing for the Republic of Cuba, Piotr Jaroszewicz sent from the plane a telegram to Fidel Castro, in which he expressed sincere thanks for the special hospitality and proofs of friendship which he encountered while staying in Cuba. The visit, reads the telegram, will contribute to the even stronger tightening of bonds of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the nations of Poland and Cuba.

LUKASZEWICZ ACTIVITIES IN BRUSSELS REPORTED

LD012132 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, 1 April, PAP--The PUWP CC delegation to the 23rd congress of the Communist Party of Belgium, led by alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Lukaszewicz, met here with representatives of the leadership of the Belgian socialist parties.

The meeting was attended on the Belgian side by general secretary of the PSA, A. Leonard, former chairman of the SP, in charge of international contacts, J. van Eynde and Senators L. Radoux and E. Lecocq.

The sides exchanged views on basic international issues. They agreed as to the necessity to further tighten and consolidate the process of detente. The state of and prospects for progress in Polish-Belgian relations and contacts between the PUWP and socialist parties of Belgium also came up for discussion.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz also met chairman of the CP of Luxembourg Rene Urbany. The talks covered some issues of international working class movement and the state and development prospects for relations between the two fraternal parties.

KANIA ADDRESSES COMMUNIST RALLY IN ITALY

LD021142 Poland PAP in English 2120 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 1 April, PAP--Members of the PUWP delegation to the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party, led by member of Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania, stayed on Saturday and Sunday [words indistinct] Pisa which as the entire Tuscany is ruled by the (?coalition) of the left party led by communists. A rally was held there attended by the PUWP delegation as well as delegations of communist parties of Great Britain and Lebanon and representatives of the local board of the Italian Communist Youth Federation.

Stanislaw Kania extended cordial greetings and wishes of fruitful debates to the delegates on behalf of the PUWP, its Central Committee and first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek as well as greetings to all citizens of Pisa. He pointed to the solidarity linking Polish and Italian communists and reminded that the PUWP and ICP were the initiators of the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties. The speaker emphasized that the traditions of mutual Italian-Polish bonds are continued by a well developing [words indistinct] scientific-technological and cultural cooperation. He pointed to wide possibilities of cooperation in the issue of curbing armaments, preventing tensions and consolidating peaceful relations in Europe.

Referring to the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II falling this year, Stanislaw Kania recalled the great sacrifices of Poland (?produced) by the war and stressed that that is why Poland firmly opposes the application of the statute of limitation to Nazi crimes, whose authors should be punished in the name of justice.

Dealing with the current international situation, the speaker stressed that political detente whose initiation and consolidation was so [word indistinct] has not been so far supported by military relaxation. The neutron weapons pose [word indistinct] threat to mankind. To curb the arms race, to push forward the issue of disarmament is a command of history. The Soviet Union and its leader Leonid Brezhnev is indefatigable in its efforts in this sphere. Poland, Stanislaw stated, keenly supports the Soviet initiatives and activity in the international arena.

Referring to Chinese aggression in Vietnam the speaker stated that this is a challenge to mankind and that is why it should be frustrated. He stressed the solidarity of the Polish nation with the just struggle of the Vietnamese.

The speaker voiced concern over the issue of just settlement of the Mideast conflict, [words indistinct] angered by separatist treaties incompatible with the views and interests of the [words indistinct].

Poland has been acting in favour of detente and international cooperation, S. Kania stated. We are consistently implementing the provisions of the Helsinki conference. [Passage indistinct] whose idea was submitted by first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek. We hail the papal message on peace, issued by John Paul II, so well concerted with that declaration. Stanislaw Kania stressed that unity of the international communist and workers' movement is a basic premise of victory in the construction of the world free from dangers of war, the world of justice and peace. Our society is the subject of the party's particular concern. That is also [words indistinct] Catholic Church. We state with satisfaction that there is no political conflict beteen state and church in Poland. We are creating a wide plane of active participation of the working people, no matter what their attitude toward religion, in the implementation of great national goals. In the conclusion Stanislaw Kania assured the delegates of the internationalist solidarity between the PUWP and ICP and voiced the conviction that their cooperation will continue to develop and deepen.

ARCHBISHOP CASAROLI LEAVES 26 MAR AFTER VISIT

AU291510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "A. Casaroli Ends Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, who had visited our country at the invitation of Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and at the wish of Pope John Paul II, left Warsaw on 26 March.

As already reported, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli was received by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Archbishop A. Casaroli also met with Minister Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Affairs.

During talks with Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek an extensive exchange of views on topics of mutual interest was made.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sympathy.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the spirit and range of the talks and with their usefulness for the further development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See and between the state and church.

The sides also discussed international problems, especially problems of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world. The sides noted a crucial convergence of their views concerning the key problems of the present-day world, a convergence encouraging cooperation in the international arena in favor of consolidating peace and detente.

At Okecie Airport Archbishop Agostino Casaroli was seen off by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Affairs. Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the team for working contacts between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See, was present.

Archbishop Agostino Casaroli was seen off by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate, and by Bishop Ordinary of Warsaw Wladyslaw Miziolek on behalf of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland and chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI VISITS, MEETS GIEREK, WOJTASZEK

LD302204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek took part in the talks. During the talks satisfaction with the current state of mutual relations was expressed and possibilities for their further development were indicated. The main problems of the current international situation were also touched on, with particular regard to cooperation of Warsaw treaty states in the implementation of the decisions of the Moscow declaration in the interests of strengthening peace and detente in Europe and in the world. Minister Stefan Andrei was also received by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski today. The talk covered matters concerning further, multilateral development of Polish-Romanian relations. Much attention was given to the most important international issues and economic problems. Minister Emil Wojtaszek took part in the talks.

Bucharest Report

AU302135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES 30/3/1979--On March 30, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, received Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now on an official visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the stage of socialist construction in the two countries as well as opinions on current international questions.

The determination of the two sides was reiterated to further act for the consolidation of friendship and solidarity, for the development of the Romanian-Polish collaboration on multiple planes and particularly for the expansion of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, in keeping with the decision and understandings reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek, corresponding to the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Meeting With Jablonski

AU302137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 30/3/1979--On March 30, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, was received by Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of Poland.

The Romanian foreign minister conveyed him warm greetings from President Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking, Henryk Jablonski requested the Romanian foreign minister to convey cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing the wish that the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and collaboration, the cooperation between the two countries and peoples in domains of common interest develop still more in the future, to the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente, understanding and security, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Stefan Andrei and Emil Wojtaszek, continued the same day.

Andrei-Wojtaszek Talks

LD311003 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Polish-Romanian plenary talks were held in Warsaw at the foreign ministers level on 30 March. The delegation from Bucharest is headed by Mr Andrei while that of Poland is headed by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Their talks confirmed the desire by both sides to further enhance an all-round development of their mutual relations. This will serve the building of an advanced specialist society in both countries. It will also strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community of states and advance the cause of consolidating peace, the process of detente and world security.

As for international affairs, both Poland and Romania underscore the deep [need] of curbing the arms race and advancing on to real disarmament.

POLAND JOINS CEMA NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

LD301010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 3-day discussions of the routine meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee have ended in Moscow. Their progress and results are described by our correspondent in the country of the Soviets, Erazm Fedke:

In accordance with the longstanding guiding program of long standing of the CEMA countries in the sphere of power industry, fuel and raw materials, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Hungary are starting the construction of the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station. When it goes into service in 5 years' time we will receive from this power station 1,000 mw of electric power annually, which will substantially improve our strained balance in this sector. An agreement on the joint construction of the power station and also of the 750-kilovolt power supply line linking it with Rzeszow was signed today in Moscow following the conclusion of the 89th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS MANEUVERS OF ARMED FORCES

AU300951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Spring Exercises at Training Ranges"]

[Text] INTENSIVE TRAINING ACTIVITIES AT TRAINING RANGES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ARE CONTINUING. THE COMBAT MASTERY OF SOLDIERS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE BEING PERFECTED. IT IS WORTH STRESSING THAT IN THE PAST PERIOD THE ARMED FORCES HAVE NOT ONLY CONTINUED THEIR MILITARY TRAINING, BUT HAVE ALSO SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT MANY DIFFICULT AND COMPLICATED TASKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

On 22 and 23 March, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, watched the maneuvers of some units of the Pomeranian and Warsaw military districts. Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, who represented the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, was present.

THE EXERCISES AT A TRAINING RANGE OF THE POMERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT, WHICH WERE ALSO ATTENDED BY UNITS OF THE NORTHERN GROUP OF THE SOVIET ARMY, ONCE AGAIN CONFIRMED THE HIGH COMBAT VALUE OF ALLIED COOPERATION, BROTHERHOOD IN ARMS AND SOLDIERLY FRIENDSHIP. The troops carried out their tasks under difficult terrain and weather conditions--greatly varying temperatures and thick layers of snow. It is worth stressing that under these specific conditions neither the men nor the modern combat hardware, which they handled most brilliantly, have ever failed. This shows that the winter period of training was well used and that troops were prepared for action under any conditions.

THE UNITS AND FORMATIONS IN TRAINING AT A TRAINING RANGE OF THE WARSAW MILITARY DISTRICT SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT VARIOUS COMBAT TASKS.

ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI EXPRESSED HIS THANKS TO OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS FOR THEIR DEPENDABLE EFFORTS AND WISHED THEM FURTHER SUCCESSES IN SERVICE, TRAINING AND PERSONAL LIFE. The minister of national defense stressed that 1979, the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, presents a special opportunity to demonstrate once again that the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces faithfully serve the people and the party.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES SESSION OF FRONT OF NATIONAL UNITY

LD020742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [OKFJN] was held today in Warsaw under the slogan "Prosperity for Poland and All its Citizens Will Be Created by Joint and Honest Work."

The session was opened by Henryk Jablonski, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the OKFJN. The following members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee took part in the session: Edward Babiuch, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma and Zdzislaw Kurowski. Also present were members of the leadership of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party with its Deputy Chairman Zdzislaw Tomal and members of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party with its Chairman Tadeusz Mlynczak. A paper on tasks of the Front of National Unity committees and resident's self-governments for 1979 was delivered by Henryk Jablonski. The speaker stressed that the activity of the Front of National Unity committees serves the cause of strengthening the unity of Poles, the unity in loving all this which should be dearest to all of us, the fatherland and the unity in understanding of our duties to the fatherland and in acting for the common good.

During the debate, main directions and forms of activity of the community in implementation of this years' tasks, linked with further social and economic development of the country, were defined. Closing the plenary session, Henryk Jablonski stated that the tasks for all links of the front for this year had now been defined. They consist of economic and social issues, as well as educational and political issues of the development of the socialist democracy, discipline and civic responsibilities. The tasks will improve the cohesion of all Poles in solving of general and local issues.

PAP REPORTS ON SELF-GOVERNMENT IN POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

LD302300 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 March, PAP--Rural and local committees of the National Unity Front play an essential role in developing socialist democracy and self-government in the Polish countryside. As regards rural self-governments, they perform two basic functions. Firstly, they are self-governing bodies of villagers and deal with their living standards, welfare, cultural development and social education. They launch social volunteer work actions, see to the hygiene, order and beauty of the surroundings, help young and elderly people, canvassing on party and government resolutions and perform functions of conciliatory courts.

Secondly, rural self-governments also represent individual farmers since individual farms [words indistinct] in the Polish countryside. In this respect National Unity Front committees encourage farmers to raise their production, to take part in constructing and rebuilding of roads, bridges, small water reservoirs and in a nationwide competition for "the most efficient and economic rural community".

The number of self-governing organizations acting in the Polish countryside is greater than that in towns. Some of them, namely farming circles' or the peasants self-help, are powerful organizations both as regards the number of their members and their property. Since they have taken over from the state the function of technical servicing of farming and co-ordinate goods exchange between the countryside and town, they perform a particularly important role in Poland.

Moreover, a classical form of direct democracy, farmers' meetings, also plays an important role in the Polish countryside. During such meetings farmers discuss both living and production problems. Noteworthy are also numerous other links of farmers' and social organizations.

Irrespective of rural National Unity Front committees, councils of rural community heads as well as countryside councils are called into being in many voivodships to perform the role of an executive committee of farmers' meetings and co-ordinate the activities of lower links of social organizations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU311525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 31 V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request. A talk took place on the occasion, in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PATAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WITH MARTYNOV IN MOSCOW

AU302121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 30/3/1979--Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control, met on March 30 N.V. Martynov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply of the USSR. Problems of the development of the economic collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union were approached during the talk.

USSR EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE ON 25 YEARS OF VIRGIN LANDS USE

AU282009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Text] A press conference held on Monday at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest marked the 25th anniversary of beginning the utilization of virgin lands in the USSR. Editors of the central press and of the ROMANIAN PRESS AGENCY, AGERPRES, as well as foreign correspondents accredited in Bucharest participated in the press conference, which was also attended by aktivists of the RCP Central Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences.

Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko spoke about the significance of this event and its role in developing Soviet agriculture. The speaker then dwelled on achievements attained by the Soviet working people in agriculture and talked about prospects for developing the USSR's agriculture. In conclusion, those present saw documentary films and visited a book display on agricultural matters.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 1 APRIL

AU012015 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 1 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A Cuban delegation, led by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Board, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

BANC RECEIVES CCP DELEGATION 30 MARCH

AU302134 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Marin Vasile, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China headed by Tan Qilong, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the party committee of the Qinghai Province and Ma Li, member of the (?CC) of the CPC, first secretary of the party committee of the Guizhou Province, now visiting Romania for exchange of experience, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries continually developing in harmony with the talks and understandings covenanted during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

The Chinese guests were informed about the current preoccupations and the experience of the RCP in guiding and developing economic and social activities, about the achievements obtained by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the party, in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PRC YOUTH DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

AU311530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0816 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--Continuing its visit in Romania, the League of the Communist Youth of China, led by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, had talks at the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Romanian radiotelevision, the Research Centre for Youth Affairs, the Youth Travel Office and the editorial board of newspaper SCINTEIA TINERETULUI. The delegation saw round the Museum of History of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement of Romania, the "23 August" sports development and other socio-cultural objectives in Bucharest.

Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, gave a dinner on March 30 to mark the visit here by the youth delegation.

Popescu, Stefanescu Meetings

AU312000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--On March 31, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China led by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. On the occasion emphasized was the importance of the meetings and agreements between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng for the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, for the expansion of the links between the Romanian and Chinese youth.

The talks between Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. and Han Ying, first secretary of the C.C. of the League of Communist Youth of China, held at the headquarters of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. concluded the same day. On the occasion it was agreed on the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Union of Communist Youth and the League of Communist Youth, between the Romanian and Chinese youth, as a contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

On Saturday, a friendly meeting took place between the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China and cadres of the U.C.Y. in Bucharest.

Delegation's Departure

AU011900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 1 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1979--The delegation of the Young Communist League of the People's Republic of China, led by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, left Bucharest for Belgrade, on April 1, after a visit to Romania paid at the invitation of the C.C. of the U.C.Y.

DASCALESCU ATTENDS PCI CONGRESS IN ROME

AU301526 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the 15th PCI Congress began in Rome today. Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, is participating on behalf of the RCP.

At Provincial CP Meeting

AU012000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 1/4/1979--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. who attends the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party, was a guest to the I.C.P. federation of Terni (Umbria), where it attended a meeting. Welcoming the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the meeting, the mayor of the city, Giacomo Porrazzini, regional assessor Acciaca Vincenzo, and other speakers highlighted with pleasure the relations of friendship and the comradely solidarity between the R.C.P. and the I.C.P. and emphasized the contribution and constant efforts the R.C.P. of Socialist Romania deploy in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of international peace and understanding. The participants in the meeting were conveyed a salute of fraternal friendship in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the C.C. of the R.C.P. and of communists in Romania, of the entire people, by the leader of the R.C.P. delegation.

Evoking the strong ties of friendship, collaboration and fraternal solidarity between the R.C.P. and the I.C.P., the speaker emphasized the importance of further developing the relations between the two parties and the friendship between the Romanian and Italian peoples. The Romanian chief delegate outlined the main concerns of the R.C.P. and of the working people in Romania for the accomplishment of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, mapped out by the eleventh congress of the party.

GERE ATTENDS BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU301525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party opened in Brussels today. Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, is participating in the congress proceedings on behalf of the RCP.

MICULESCU RECEIVES MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER

AU302141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/3/1979--On Friday, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Malagasy joint government commission of economic and technical cooperation. Concrete aspects were approached concerning the expansion of bilateral cooperation in agriculture as well as the joint building of zootechnical units.

Burtica Meeting

AU311954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--The existing possibilities to enlarge and diversify the Romanian-Malagasy economic talks in various domains of joint interest were discussed on March 31 during the interview of Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, with Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, chairman for the Malagasy side of the joint Romanian-Malagasy government commission of economic and technical cooperation.

Measures in this respect were established by the fifth session of the joint commission whose session concluded the same day, aiming at the further development of the mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation in (?metallurgy) and mining, farming, culture, science, air and sea transport, technical assistance, as also the growth and diversification of the trade exchanges. The protocol of the session, comprising the above-mentioned measures, was signed by the two chairman of the commission--the Romanian minister of Metallurgy, Neculai Agachi, and Remi Christian Richard.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU311532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, gave an official dinner for the Indonesian parliamentary delegation, on March 30.

In the toasts raised on the occasion, the stress was laid on the development recorded by the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, as also on the wish to intensify these relations, toasts were proposed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto, to the amplification of the friendship between the two peoples, in the interest of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

The same day, the Indonesian parliamentary delegation, led by the vice-president of the House of Representatives, visited the "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest. The guests were accompanied by Aneta Spornic, vice-chairman of the G.N.A., and the ambassador of Indonesia in Bucharest, Brigadier General Soesidarto. The Indonesian parliamentary delegation say round the presidential district of Drumul Taberei, the building sites in the center of Bucharest, and socio-cultural units.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU302139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/3/1979--Between March 26 and 30, a French delegation made up of representatives of big companies in the field of iron-and-steel industry, mechanical constructions, electrical engineering, chemistry and others, paid a visit to Romania. The delegation was led by C. Herbaut, director-general of the French Centre of Foreign Trade. The visit was organized by the French Centre of Foreign Trade in cooperation with the chamber of commerce and industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The guests had interviews with representatives of Romanian foreign trade enterprises and visited industrial units of Bucharest and of other localities. Negotiations were carried out on the occasion, on the economic cooperation between the Romanian commercial organization and enterprises and the French companies represented by the delegation who visited Romania.

FRIENDLY MESSAGE EXCHANGED WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT

AU311952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] La Valletta, (AGERPRES), 31/3/1979--A message of friendship and wishes of fresh successes in the independent development of the country as well as the wish to further develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Malta in all domains, were extended to Anton Buttigieg, the Maltese head of state, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, the president of the Republic of Malta requested in turn that wishes of good health and happiness be extended to the Romanian head of state as well as wishes of prosperity and welfare to the Romanian people.

The Romanian president's message--Malta's president said--is so much more precious as it comes from a prominent personality of international life who carries on an intense activity for the free and independent assertion of the peoples, for the consolidation of peace and development of international collaboration.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the participation of Vasile Gliga, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the festivity organized on the dismantlement of the last foreign military base in that country.

END OF BRITISH RULE IN MALTA REPORTED

LD312338 Bucharest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The official coming to an end of the British military presence on the Malta island in the Mediterranean is taking place Saturday, the 31st of March, at midnight. On Saint Angelo Fort which dominated the capital of La Valetta, the Maltese flag is replacing that of Great Britain after exactly 180 years. The event has a double significance. First the complete elimination of any domination by Great Britain over Malta ever since the year 1800 and secondly that history has known that the British colonial empire has been eliminated.

The evacuation of the British troops was done in keeping with the decisions adopted in this respect in March 1975 after laborious negotiations between the London and La Valetta authorities.

On the occasion of this historic moment in the life of the friendly Maltese people the Romanian people wish them more successes along the road of an independent development of their country.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES RCP CC 29 MARCH PLENUM LEADERSHIP CHANGES

AU300950 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The ninth session of the 11th legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened an hour ago in Bucharest. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu,and other party leaders was welcomed with loud applause by deputies and guests. The proceedings are attended by government members, representatives of mass and public organizations and central institutions and working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions as guests. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bucharest are also present.

Before the start of proceedings, on the proposal of GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan, those present observed a minute's silence in memory of Deputy Ioan Manciuc, member of the State Council, who passed away a few days ago.

Beginning the proceedings of the ninth session, the GNA unanimously adopted by open vote the following agenda:

1. Modifications in the composition of the government;
2. Modifications in the composition of the State Council;
3. Modifications in the composition of the [GNA] Commission for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Administration and in the composition of the GNA secretaries;
4. Draft bill on modifying law no 8/1972 on Romania's planned socioeconomic development;
5. Draft bill on modifying law no 9/1972 on finances;
6. Draft bill on modifying law no 71/1969 on economic contracts;
7. Report on the State Council's control of applying and observing laws;
8. Draft bills for approving legal decrees issued by the State Council.

In order to allow the GNA standing commissions to examine points 4-8 on the agenda, the GNA bureau proposed that they be submitted to the GNA for discussion in the second part of the session. The proposal was unanimously adopted by the deputies' plenum.

Proceeding to the first point on the agenda, the GNA chairman recalled that the RCP Central Committee plenum and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] had approved Comrade Manea Manescu's request to be relieved of his position as prime minister of the government, a request made to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The GNA chairman then proposed, on behalf of the GNA bureau, the release of Comrade Manea Manescu, on his request, from the office of prime minister of the government. The plenum of deputies having unanimously approved the release of Comrade Manea Manescu from the office of prime minister, the GNA adopted a decision thanking Comrade Manea Manescu for his 5-year-long activity at the head of the government and appreciating his activity, along with other members of the Council of Ministers, to implement the decisions of the 11th congress and the party national conference. Wishing him a speedy recovery, the GNA expresses the conviction that Comrade Manea Manescu, by using the experience acquired in his long activity in the party-state leading bodies, will continue to participate in the country's socioeconomic life and will continue to contribute to the comprehensive flourishing of Socialist Romania.

From the rostrum, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the SUF National Council, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proposed that Comrade Ilie Verdet by elected prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The proposal was received with applause. The deputies unanimously elected Comrade Ilie Verdet prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Ilie Verdet then took the floor. Addressing himself to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all deputies, he expressed profound gratitude for the high trust granted to him through his election as prime minister of the government. After stating that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's overwhelming personality had had a strong influence on his development as a party aktivist, Comrade Ilie Verdet assured the GNA that he would act responsibly to implement the tasks incumbent on the Council of Ministers to implement party policy.

He then reviewed the tasks devolving on the government in developing and modernizing industry, agriculture and all fields of activity, applying the new economic and financial mechanism and raising the civilization level and living standards.

Comrade Ilie Verdet said that, concurrently with efforts to implement the provisions of the current 5-year plan, preparations are underway for the next 5-year plan, with a view to fully utilizing the technological potential, resources and all productive potential of the national economy. The speaker said that the decisions of the 11th congress and our party documents also determine the guidelines of the government's foreign policy and stressed that it will continue to act to develop cooperation with all countries, on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, and to promote detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Expressing full satisfaction with the fact that, in its activity, the government will continue to enjoy the support, guidance and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the new prime minister assured the president of the republic and the GNA that the government will improve its activity, in the spirit of collective work and responsibility, to implement the targets of socialist construction in our country and the fatherland's foreign policy, with a view to implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

Before proceeding to the next point on the agenda, the GNA chairman welcomed the presence in the forum of the Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives.

Proceeding to the second point on the agenda, namely modifications in the State Council composition, the GNA released Comrade Emil Bobu from his position as vice president of the State Council, following his appointment as minister of labor. Comrade Ion Dinca was also relieved of his position as member of the State Council and was appointed deputy prime minister of the government and minister of industrial construction. At the proposal of the RCP Central Committee and the SUF National Council, the GNA unanimously elected Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu vice president of the State Council; it also elected Comrades Gheorghe Pana and Ion Iliescu members of the State Council. Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu and Gheorghe Pana then took the oath of faith and devotion to the Socialist Republic of Romania, following that Comrade Ion Iliescu should take the oath at another session.

The GNA then proceeded to the third point on the agenda, namely modifications in the composition of GNA commissions and secretaries. Following the appointment of Comrade Maxim Berghianu, chairman of the Commission for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Administration, to the position as minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the GNA Bureau proposed his release from this commission and the election of Comrade Ion Catrinescu as member of the commission. The GNA approved these proposals.

By unanimous vote, the deputies approved the release of Comrade Nicolae Constantin from his position as GNA secretary following his appointement as member of the government; the GNA elected Comrade Carol Dina as GNA secretary. After the discussion of these three points on the agenda, the GNA session went into recess. The rest of the agenda points will be discussed in the next part of the session.

DISSIDENT'S WIFE ARRESTED AFTER SEEING DUTCH NEWSMEN

LD020943 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[ANP Bucharest dispatch: "Romanian Under Arrest After Conversation With NRC HANDIESBLAD"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 March--According to unconfirmed reports the Romanian dissident's wife who spoke to three Dutch journalists including our correspondent Raymond van den Boogaard Monday evening was arrested a few hours after that conversation.

The woman had told our correspondent that her husband Gheorghe Brasoveanu, who is one of the founders of the "Free Trade Union" in Romania, was arrested on 10 March. The Dutch journalists were picked up as they left the Brasoveanu home and were held for around 2 hours at a police station in the Romanian capital.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENTS WITH KUWAIT--The agreements on international passenger and goods transportation and on maritime navigation between the Romanian and Kuwaiti Governments were initialed today in Kuwait. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES NEW ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD302226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the new prime minister of the Romanian Government, Ilic Verdet, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, it gives me great satisfaction to send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for successful work in the execution of your high-ranking position.

"I am convinced the good-neighborly cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop successfully."

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POLITIKA SAYS MIDEAST PEACE TREATY 'BETTER THAN WAR'

LD311330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 31, (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA assesses that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is "better than war", but by its content and possible implications is still far from being an acceptable basis for real peace between the Arabs and Israel.

The daily holds that the "historical reconciliation" in Washington has legalized new relations of forces in the Middle East--namely, former main rivals Israel and Egypt have opted for rapprochement and cooperation, both relying on the U.S. military and economic power. At the same time, the Israeli-Egyptian decision, sponsored by the U.S. remains--at least as long as it involves just a Cairo-Tel Aviv agreement--more or less disputable from the standpoint of almost all other concerned, above all Arab, states.

The decision is important, holds the daily, since the vicious circle of hatred, suspicion and hostilities has finally opened between Israel as the chief rival and Egypt as the biggest and most influential country in the Arab world. It also is indisputable, POLITIKA assesses, because it removes neither of the two essential obstacles to a lasting, comprehensive and the only real solution--i.e., it does not secure the rights of the Palestinians and the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

TANJUG REPORTS NIN REBUTTAL OF USSR'S ZHUKOV

AU302224 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1206 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

["NIN: What Has Changed?"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 March--In recent days large quantities of ink have been spent in certain East European socialist countries for press, radio and television reports on the position adopted by Yugoslavia and Romania in relation to the recent events in Southeast Asia. Unfortunately, the purpose of all this has not been to explain the views of the two states but rather to appraise them as neutral and sorrowful, the weekly NIN says.

Moscow television recently carried a discussion of this topic and in this discussion the well-known PRAVDA observer Yuriy Zhukov, a man who cannot be considered uninformed, attempted to interpret Yugoslavia's and Romania's positions.

But even a large number of the letters received (216) which were used to illustrate that the Soviet citizen strives to understand the position held by the two states, particularly since, in addition to everything else, Yugoslavia is also a nonalined country, failed to provide a sufficiently weighty reason for this famous pen of Soviet journalism to broach the essence of differences in the behavior and views of the individual parties and states in this as well as in other instances, NIN continued.

We do not consider it necessary to reply to Zhukov or to any other observers who have "meditated" on this topic in Sofia, Prague or Moscow. Regarding the question of what kind of an attitude these colleagues of ours have toward facts, this is a matter of their professional awareness, although the rule that the basic and objective facts must be known before any conclusions are made is valid everywhere in the world. However, this time, too, the facts were not presented: The readers and listeners of these countries can do nothing but continue to surmise what Yugoslavia's representative in the UN Security Council said, what action Yugoslavia supported within the United Nations and what the Yugoslav press has written about everything that has happened.

What is more important is the following question: Considering the events in Southeast Asia, has not something changed in Yugoslavia's policy? What are these changes and what has caused them? Or was it only expected that Yugoslavia--its representatives in the United Nations and its mass information media--would change its positions and would, this time, for some special reasons, defend the method of solving the problems between the neighboring socialist countries by means of arms in relation to one case and attack the same method in relation to another case?

Anyone who has followed the international policy of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia even only with a grain of seriousness understands that again nothing has changed in the Yugoslav viewpoint, just as nothing has changed in all other cases that have taken place in the past decades. This has been noted even by those who have adopted different positions because it is impossible to disagree with the principled and consistent character of the Yugoslav course.

As is known, Yugoslavia has not been following this course since only yesterday. Yugoslavia was one of the first to encounter the unprincipled conduct of socialist countries as early as in 1948, conduct which was denouced even by the CPSU itself at a congress. As a result of Stalin's policy, Yugoslavia found itself in an economic blockage and was subjected to a boycott and to a diversionist and propaganda war. It was as early as that time that we condemned the pressure methods, the threats from the position of force and the attempts to solve the problems between socialist countries by means of arms. This does not mean that we were not realists and that, recognizing the contradictions and the unsettled disputes which have accumulated through history and which the socialist countries have also not been able to bypass (Kardelj in "socialism and war," 1960), we did not anticipate other similar conflicts. We have supported and continue to support the resolution of contradictions and differences by methods that are different than those widely used in the preceding epoch and we are in favor of negotiations on the basis of tolerance and of gradually removing the obstacles to comprehensive and normal cooperation between the countries that are building a new social system. We have sought this regarding both their mutual relations and their relations with the states with different social systems. We have constantly emphasized that the question of peaceful active coexistence applies in general and not only concerning the relations between the East and the West, between capitalism and socialism and so forth.

Is it all necessary to recall that Yugoslavia also acted from these positions in 1968 when the Warsaw Pact forces intervened in Czechoslovakia, and then again a year later when an armed border conflict broke out between China and the USSR on the Ussuri River? Why then would our attitude change 10 years later regarding similar interventions and armed conflicts, this time in Southeast Asia? What changes in international relations could compel us to change the principled viewpoint that arms solve nothing and that they only bring destruction and aggravate the atmosphere of suspicion, mistrust and hatred between peoples and countries?

As for Yugoslavia, world peace is indivisible. Neither geographical distances nor the so-called differences between the armed conflicts under capitalism and the armed conflicts under socialism can justify its violation. The conflicts and interventions of this kind only impose a burden on socialism as a world process, causing it inestimable damage and harming the authority which it enjoys in the world. Thus, it is not Yugoslavia and its policy that have changed; others are changing and they are also changing their attitude toward others from case to case, NIN concluded.

SFRY PRESS INDEPENDENT, NONALINED IN USSR-PRC DISPUTE

AU282210 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "World Today: Spirits and Books of the Past"]

[Excerpts] Certain readers are once again displeased with this newspaper and this journalist. This is their right, even if they are wrong. This journalist has been criticized because he failed to write that we have had "enough of China with its present policy which recognizes no solidarity with all other socialist countries," which is "aggressive toward the USSR," and so forth. Now he is also being reproached, among other things, because--to put it as mildly as possible--"he equates Vietnam and China." It would apparently be preferred if the Yugoslav newspapers joined those in certain other socialist countries which are constantly publishing entire pages of statements by individuals and collectives, public, intellectual and other workers, artists of merit, masters of sports and many others unanimously and in unison condemning China and expressing their solidarity with Vietnam.

It is always best when a person speaks and acts for himself. It is worst in this connection if he places himself under a foreign umbrella whether it is made of words or of something else. It is precisely for this reason that Yugoslav journalists are consistently independent and nonalined in relation to Soviet-Chinese relations and disputes among other things and are not declaring themselves in advance in favor of either side, just as--unlike some other journalists elsewhere--they are not a priori declaring themselves against either side.

The fact is that one-sided views about China (or any other socialist country or phenomenon) often show a spirit of dogmatism or, if you will, also of cominformism just as certain "historical" articles and books published now or in the past in those countries that signed the 1948 Cominform resolution do. Among these, for example, is the book entitled "Communists and Europe" which has appeared in Prague in recent days and which justifies Stalin's policy toward Yugoslavia and says that the relations with the Yugoslav Communist Party and with Yugoslavia "caused worries" for the communist parties and socialist countries which developed these relations "in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism" while the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party "adopted a different attitude."

Although among historians there are still masters of merit in the discipline of skipping or altering parts of the past, today the relations between parties (and between socialist countries) are fortunately no longer what they were at the time when "the main administration for eternal truths" still existed. The 1976 Berlin conference of European communist parties also demonstrated that it is best to discuss everything on the basis of equality and openly. Honest relations only contribute to cooperation among socialist countries and these relations are honest only if what divides these countries is discussed in a socialist and constructive manner rather than in an unsocialist and destructive manner and if no attempts are made to impose one's own opinion on someone else or on others.

One is own policy

Thus, it is not necessary to agree with everything that is happening or done in China, nor is anything of this kind expected in China. But at the same time China's desire to remain independent and the fact that, regardless of all difficultues, China adheres to the principle that every party is primarily responsible to its own people and workers class and not perhaps to someone outside also must not be ignored. China does not consider either itself or anyone else as "the center of peace and socialism" in the world and does not place "the monolithic character of the socialist community" before the specific characteristics prevalent in an individual (and its own) country. There is also no reason for anyone outside or above to deny China's (or any other socialist country's) socialism only because it does not follow his policy.

TANJUG REPORTS BEIJING BAN ON WALLPOSTERS, MEETINGS

LD311826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (TANJUG)--Beijing has banned all "dadzibao" slogans and all reviews, photographs and similar unofficial material propagating ideas "contrary to socialism, dictatorship of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong teaching."

The decision was taken two days ago by the Beijing Revolutionary Committee and published today by the "BEIJING RIBAO".

The decision bans all bill-posting "at places not designed for it" and meetings and protest manifestations not authorized by security organs.

Foreign observers in Beijing take this to mean a step towards enforcing more discipline and the reply to various "dadzibaos" criticisms of the leadership. It is also believed that these strict measures have been taken to establish discipline and order disturbed by riots and protests manifested in recent months.

It is characteristic that the Beijing Revolutionary Committee decision "bans the disrupting of traffic, the intrusion on party, state and military institutions and offices and the disturbing of their normal work", which indicates that such intrusions were actually occuring recently.

Also noteworthy is a decision stating that "no one is allowed to resort to demagogy or slandering" and banning posters which advance views "contrary to those of the party leadership".

The Beijing Revolutionary Committee also calls the population to [be] vigilant and to uncover sabotage and counterrevolutionary elements, and announces "severe punishments for counter-revolutionaries, assailants, arsonists, ruffians, thieves, swindlers, hooligans, abductors" and the like.

In the Beijing editorial commenting on the committee decision it is said [as received] that the measures have been taken in keeping with the Chinese Constitution and the last December's third party plenum. Also noted is that some negative elements have "demanded the replacement of leading officials in the party" and "revealed state secrets to foreigners".

Observers in Beijing assess the Beijing Revolutionary Committee decisions are of a restrictive nature and have been taken in anticipation of the Chinese "all souls' day"--a traditional holiday which formerly was an opportunity for the people to give vent to its discontent, especially manifest in the April 1976 "Tiananmen incident".

The measures are interpreted as having been called for by the disorders and a certain strain felt in Beijing political quarters. The present disorders and contradictions are believed to be a natural sequel to deep changes in the Chinese society, its economic and political structure.

BILIC COMMENTS ON SOVIET RELATIONS, CROATIAN DEVELOPMENT

Talk With Foreign Journalists

LD012350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Porec--Tito's idea of collective leadership aroused special interest today in a conversation which Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, had in Porec with a group of 70 foreign journalists who today concluded their 3-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Bilic said that regarding collective leadership there is complete unity in the League of Communists and all other structures of society. He added that the party, as champion of all social changes, is first introducing this idea within its own ranks, while the reply to the question--Bilic said--why Comrade Tito launched the idea of collective leadership at all lies in the fact that Yugoslavia is developing self-management and that it is introducing in this development new democratic self-managing norms.

In reply to the L'UNITA correspondent, Jure Bilic said that the development of Yugoslav-Italian cooperation is proceeding without any difficulties on the basis of the Osimo agreements. Only in the area of the free industrial zone do both sides consider that things are moving rather slowly, so they have agreed to speed them up.

Answering a question (from the PRAVDA correspondent), Bilic said that our agriculture is on the whole satisfying Yugoslavia's needs in wheat, meat and some other products and that it exports them. According to Bilic, there are plans to regulate current and to open up new agricultural areas. Along the rivers Sava and Drava alone, 200,000 new hectares of arable areas will open up and, at the same time, within the system of land improvement, there will be new hydroelectric powerplants with a capacity of 5 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

Answering a question from the NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent, Bilic said that the relations between the SFRY and the USSR are marking a constant upward trend regardless of the differences appearing in the views on some international questions and on the development of the international communist and workers movement. It is another thing, Bilic said, that there are interpreters of the Soviet-Yugoslav relations who assess common stances as "Yugoslavia's rapprochement with the Eastern bloc" and differences of opinion as "a split." Bilic said that good mutual relations represent a permanent orientation by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Answering a question from the same journalist on terrorism, Bilic said that Yugoslavia cannot and never will adopt two criteria, that is leniency toward anti-Yugoslav terrorists and extreme severity toward terrorists against one's own country. All terrorism is the same, Bilic emphasized, and Yugoslavia will wage a struggle against it on an equal footing with other countries.

In reply to a question from the correspondent of the German television ARD, Bilic spoke about the slowing-down of investments, that is, about the narrowing of the wide front of investments which includes many who want to build projects which are often similar. Objectively speaking, there exist some local interests in this respect. We will decide as soon as possible on the main investments, Bilic said, and then we will see what must be put aside.

Answering a question from the correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES of London on Yugoslavia millionaries, Bilic said that personal work exists within Yugoslav self-managing socialism and that there should be even more of it. Society, Bilic continued, is not against such enrichment by individuals, but it is opposed to enrichment at someone else's expense, that is, it is opposed to exploitation and alienation of someone else's work, which will never be possible in self-managing Yugoslavia.

Among other things, Bilic also answered some questions about religion and the so-called political suitability of (?prospective employees) in view of their religious beliefs. Nobody insists, Bilic said, that an (?employed) teacher should or should not believe in God. He is required, however, to perform his tasks in keeping with the school program and in the spirit of Marxist self-managing education.

In his introductory information about the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Jure Bilic produced data which indicated that Croatian's social product is valued at 26 billion dinars, investments amount to 200 billion dinars, and that 50 billion dinars is allocated each year for social needs and another 50 billion dinars for infrastructure.

The group of correspondents of the leading world news agencies, newspapers, radio and television stations from 24 countries of all continents (?except Australia) spent 3 days in the Socialist Republic of Croatia at the invitation of the Secretariat for Information of the Croatian Executive Council.

Croatia's Position in Yugoslavia

LD012328 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, met in Porec today with a group of foreign journalists accredited to our country and foreign correspondents from the International Correspondents Center in Vienna. Albin Cekic reports: Regarding the economy of Croatia, Comrade Bilic said:

[Bilic--begin recording] You know that in your writings and the interest you have shown the question has always been present of intranational relations in Yugoslavia and, in this respect, the development of Yugoslavia and the individual republics and provinces. From thispoint of view, the stability of Yugoslavia has also always been of particular interest, as has the position of Croatia in Yugoslavia, because of certain political questions which are followed abroad closely, with both good and bad intentions.

I can state that at the present moment, that is, over the last few years, the time which I have been following and analyzing with my friends, I can state that Croatia has never been in such a prosperous position as today. This is reflected in several aspects which I will now briefly outline.

The social product of the Croatian economy amounts to approximately 236 billion dinars, or about $11 billion. Croatia now has investments underway which will be realized in the next few years and which amount to 200 million dinars. In addition to these investments, Croatia annually spends over 50 billion dinars on social needs, from child protection to health and education. The amount spent on the infrastructure--transportation, energy production, agriculture, and, in part, the means gathered in the republic for subsidies for certain branches of the economy such as the railways--total almost another 50 billion dinars. This means that of the social product, which amounts to 236 billion dinars, 46 percent goes to these general social needs, the common needs of society. This means great progress in the development of these social activities ranging from child protection to atomic power plants.

This means that within the framework of Socialist Yugoslavia, Croatia, in the entire postwar period, has never lost the position it had after the war. Before the war it was, together with Slovenia, the most developed republic. Even though all the other republics and provinces have made progress--you know this--Croatia has not lost the position it has always had in Yugoslavia. Its part in the social product has always been about 25 to 27 percent while it accounts for 22 percent of the population. All the stories that Croatia has been plundered or that its position within the framework of Yugoslavia is weakening are nonsense. [end recording]

BALKAN PACT ASSESSED AS 'UNREALISTIC IDEA'

AU282000 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1472 25 Mar 79 p 41 AU

[Hari Stajner commentary: "Balkans: Cooperation Without Pact"]

[Excerpts] A review of Yugoslav-Greek bilateral cooperation was evidently not the only purpose of the recent visit by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis to Yugoslavia and of the talks held on that occasion even though all possibilities have obviously not been utilized in this cooperation up to now. Greece and Yugoslavia are neighbors in the Balkans and thus for this reason they--just as all other countries of this region--have an obligation to think within a wider framework.

On the other hand, Karamanlis' visit to Bucharest, where we went from Yugoslavia, as well as some other meetings between statesmen of the Balkan Peninsula that have already been announced, show that the conviction about the need for such meetings to be held as frequently as possible is becoming increasingly more dominant. In this respect Yugoslavia and Greece are often pointed out, probably with good reason, as an example. This is so not only because of the just completed successful visit of Prime Minister Karamanlis or because of a generally enviable level of their cooperation and mutual understanding.

Regarding Yugoslavia, this orientation naturally results from the basic postulates of its policy, which can be characterized by two words: independence and nonalignment.

Unrealistic Idea

In connection with the visits of the Greek prime minister to Yugoslavia and Romania, and also prior to this, there have been commentaries referring to attempts to create or revive the Balkan pact. [paragraph continues]

As for Yugoslavia--and we assume that this belief is also shared by its Balkan neighbors--such an idea is not only unrealistic but also contrary to its basic orientation. After all, why would the Balkan states create some kind of pact at a time when even the existing pacts are falling apart (it was just recently that the CENTO pact ceased to exist) and when even the existing blocs are passing through a stage that is everything but a stage where they are being strengthened.

It has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions both in the Balkans and beyond this peninsula that a successful cooperation between states does not depend on the affiliation with this or that pact or bloc. On the contrary, there have been quite a few instances of the member countries of the same pact coming to serious disagreements and even to armed conflicts. The Balkans, which has been called with good reason "a powder keg" in the past, obviously does not need a new pact. What the Balkan countries do need is an even more effective and broader cooperation of all types and all forms both at bilateral and multilateral levels.

There is also no reason to keep silent about the fact that in this region--just as, unfortunately, in many other parts of the world--the relations between states are not always such that they could serve as a model. The examples of difficulties and disagreements not being overcome but even being intensified at times and the examples of failures to respect even certain basic rights of peoples guaranteed by the UN Charter are regrettably found also in the Balkans. Having lived for centuries in this windswept region, Yugoslavia has always been and continues to be ready to face all possible complications. But it not only does not want them, it has also always strived to eliminate all disputes in mutual agreement with its partners.

DOLANC MEETS, ADDRESSES DELEGATES TO ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

31 March Activities

LD312042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the LCY delegation at the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Rome today had a short meeting with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. The guests from Yugoslavia also talked to several members of the Central Committee and Directorate of the Italian Communist Party. Stane Dolanc and the members of the LCY delegation also had several meetings with foreign delegates during the first 2 days of the congress. Among others, they had talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Vice Chairman Nishizawa. The LCY delegation also met delegations from the Communist Party and Socialist Party of France, the Communist Party of Romania, Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Greece (Internal), delegations of the MSZMP, the PZPR and other delegations.

Italian CP Congress Speech

LD020632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Speech by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting on the occasion of the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress in Naples--date not specified]

[Text] Naples--Comrades, I thank you most cordially for the warm reception and words of welcome to the members of the LCY delegation attending the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI].

We are very pleased to have been offered the opportunity to meet with you directly, with communists and working people. We wish you much success in your creative efforts for a better and happier life.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express to you, and through you to all Italian communists and working people, cordial and friendly greetings and expressions of great affection and of the warm feelings of the LCY Central Committee and of all communists and working people in Yugoslavia. Yesterday, in Rome, I had the opportunity to deliver the warm friendly greetings of Comrade Tito and our Central Committee to comrades Longo and Berlinguer as well as sincere wishes for the successful work of the congress.

We have followed the activity of the PCI with particular interest in preparation for the 15th congress. Yesterday in Rome we also listened with great interest to the inspiring report by Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer on the aims and tasks of your party in the struggle for a democratic transformation of society in the direction of socialism and peace in the world.

Our people's interest in your congress is natural, as well as their interest in your party's activity and in general everything that happens in the life of neighboring and friendly Italy, a country with which we realize fruitful cooperation, based on trust, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect. It is a case of a large party which plays the very significant role of a national and democratic force. Through active participation in the resolution of major national questions of economic, social, cultural and spiritual life and the struggle for the construction and functioning of the democratic system in which the broadest participation by citizens would be realized in political life and management of society, the Italian communists also confirm in practice that they are ready and able to undertake even greater responsibility. This responsibility is an integral part of the concept of the PCI's democratic orientation, and this is also confirmed strongly at this congress.

Comrades, the time in which we live is characterized by the unsatiable aspiration of peoples, the working class and all working people toward emancipation and liberation from all aspects of exploitation, subjugation and dependence, toward expanding the limits of human freedom and confirming its humanity. The struggle for these aims and values is is being led even today throughout the world in various conditions and forms. Communists must be at the forefront in this struggle and in this they must have no separate interests. Their aims and interests must be the aims and interests of all working people. That is why communists are broadly open and ready to cooperate today and tomorrow with all democratic forces to whom these values are dear. In order to carry out its historic mission, socialism must preserve and further develop the historic gains of the working class and of all progressive forces in the struggle for democratization and more progressive social relations. Thus we understand the basic strategy of the PCI in the struggle for structural reforms, the democratization of social relations and their socialist transformation in accordance with Italy's specific conditions. We are pleased with the successes gained by your party on this path.

Comrades, our two parties, together with other democratic forces in our countries, make a valuable contribution to the positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy by constantly enriching the friendship and neighborliness between the peoples of the two countries.

On the basis of respect for the principles of active peaceful coexistence and of the Helsinki Conference Final Act, Yugoslavia and Italy present an example of how even the most complex problems between states and peoples can be resolved successfully and of how comprehensive relations and cooperation can be developed. We thereby not only strengthen our understanding and friendship, but also contribute to stability in this part of the world, to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of cooperation on the whole continent of Europe. As Mediterranean countries, Italy and Yugoslavia are also in favor of transforming the Mediterranean basin into a zone of peace and comprehensive peace-loving cooperation.

The Osimo agreements have been the best expression of the orientation and will of the peoples of the two countries for equal cooperation, and new prospects were thereby opened up for such cooperation. The policy of good-neighborly relations is of prime significance for our country. Within this framework, we attribute great importance to the position and free development of national minorities. Proceeding from the position that no nation which oppresses other nations can be free, we in Yugoslavia carry out a policy of full equality between nations and nationalities. On the other hand, we also call for the national rights of parts of the peoples of Yugoslavia living as national minorities in other countries to be respected and we wish them to have the same conditions for development as we offer minorities in our country. We believe that national minorities which live on the other side of the border as a result of an accident of history can be a link of friendship, trust, linking and neighborly cooperation if their rights are respected. The necessary preconditions have been created between Yugoslavia and Italy for an increasing affirmation of the role of national minorities in mutual relations.

Comrades, in the theses for your party's congress and in Comrade Berlinguer's report, particular attention was devoted to dramatic questions of the contemporary world in the struggle by progressive and peace-loving forces for the relaxation of tension and prevention of another world war, and against the arms race which is continuing and which increasingly exerts pressure on all humanity, as well as to other questions of the struggle for peace and a more humane world.

The LCY also attributes the greatest significance to these questions. The process of historical transition from capitalism to socialism is characterized by deep social transformations, revolutionary fermentations and many other positive tendencies. The forces struggling for national independence and social emancipation, equitable international political and economic relations and a lasting and just peace have essentially strengthened. Active peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation between peoples and states are being accepted more and more as the only progressive historical alternative. Efforts are being made to overcome the delay in the relaxation of international tension and to end the arms race.

The struggle of the working class and other democratic forces in many countries against exploitation and all aspects of inequality and oppression and in favor of expanding the economic and political rights of man is stronger and stronger, as is the struggle for participation in decisionmaking on all essential social questions. Socialism is strengthening unrestrainedly and is progressing as a world process. New paths for the development of socialist social relations are being sought and affirmed. The struggle of peoples to attain and preserve their national independence and to make more rapid economic and social development is continuing. This struggle is also expressed by the nonalined countries movement, which has become one of the most dynamic factors of progressive transformation of the world.

Nevertheless, these and other positive tendencies have not rid the world of tension, conflict situations and local war conflicts. The forces of the old society--of imperialism, colonialism and other forms of domination--continue to oppose progressive changes in international life by all possible means.

The contemporary world is at one of the most significant turning points in its history and we have still not eliminated all those causes and all those evils which can lead it to the brink and which rightly evoke fear of war and of the annihilation of human civilization in millions of people.

In our assessment, the international situation continues to be burdened with these and many other problems, dangers and threats to peace, independence and security of peoples and states.

The policy of force continues to be adopted instead of a peaceful resolution of disputes. Talks are held on disarmament, but increasing levels of financial resources are spent on new tanks, planes and nuclear arsenals. Existing hotbeds of crisis are not being resolved, they are even flaring up more, and some fresh ones, which are a serious threat to peace as a whole, concern us, particularly the conflicts in Africa and Southeast Asia, and especially armed conflicts between socialist countries.

The SFRY and the LCY are resolutely against any military aggression or intervention, the policy of force and imposition of a certain social model from outside, all divisions into interest spheres and all forms of foreign domination, and they support the right of peoples to autonomous development, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These rules must also be respected even more in relations between socialist countries.

Consistently holding to these principles, we called for an urgent end to armed actions in Southeast Asia, as well as the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territories and strict respect for the principles of the UN Charter. The violation of these principles brings the existence of the international community into question. There are no "higher" principles in the name of which anyone could violate these fundamental principles. If we permit this, it will always be easy to find an excuse to violate them and the struggle to respect them will be held back to a great extent. The stand of the SFRY and of the LCY on this is crystal clear. We censure any aggression and invasion and any military action which means interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. Our country and party, as well as Comrade Tito himself, did everything during the recent crisis situations to contribute to an end to war operations, the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories and the start of talks on a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The role of the policy of nonalinement in international relations becomes more strongly manifest in the strained international situation. The nonalined movement has drawn out the paths of a lasting peace and opened up the prospect of democratizing international political and economic relations. The significance of this role is not the result of anyone's will, but of the historical fact that in conditions of bloc divisions existing world contradictions cannot be resolved openly, and the only basis for their resolution is equitable cooperation on the principles of active peaceable coexistence.

Yugoslavia is a socialist and nonalined country and is a member and one of the founders of the nonalined movement, whose policy is today followed by nearly 100 countries. This movement is a great moral force and an increasingly influential political factor in international relations, without which it is not possible to resolve the basic problems of the world community.

The policy of nonalinement for the Yugoslav socialist self-management community is a united, total and lasting orientation in its attitude toward all international problems and in relations with all countries of the world. This policy is an integral part of the consciousness of the citizens of Yugoslavia, who are deeply aware of the fact that such a domestic and foreign policy is the best guarantee of their respect, their national and social freedom and their future. The principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement have always been and are today the basic starting point for every action in the external sphere and for our orientation toward the actions of others. From this platform we are involved in the struggle for peace and security, the democratization of international relations, equitable cooperation between all countries and the further affirmation of active peace-loving coexistence and economic and social progress and against imperialism, hegemonism and all other forms of domination.

At the forthcoming sixth conference of nonalined countries, which is to be held this year, Yugoslavia will do all in its power to strengthen the unity and capability for action of this movement, for it is precisely thanks to its unity and breadth that it has become an inevitable positive factor in international relations. That is why its basic direction must be maintained--this was outlined as early as the first conference held in Belgrade in 1961--and this consists of unity and solidarity in basic questions and joint interests, its breadth and progressive orientation, its real independence in relations to the great powers' military and political blocs, the resolute struggle by the movement for peace and world security, for active peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation and the consistent struggle for a basic change in existing inequitable international economic relations for the overcoming of the gap between developed and developing countries and for prosperity for all humanity and a happier life for all peoples. Only by means of a fundamental change in those relations and the establishment of a new international economic order can the general conditions be created for the promotion of peace and security in the whole world. Similarly, we consider that more just economic relations also suit the essential interests of the working class in the developed countries, for the struggle against exploitation and oppression is indivisible in the national and international spheres.

Comrades, the SFRY, a self-management community of six equal nations and numerous nationalities, is today in this respect firmer than it has ever been. We have a stable political situation. This stability and strength grow out of precisely the political and economic equality of our nations and nationalities, the decisive position of the working class in society and out of the broadness of the front of fighters for socialist self-management, led by the LCY. Such a society, oriented toward the liberation of man on the basis of social ownership and the means of production, cannot be swayed by anyone from the direction of its socialist self-management development.

In the whole of its development, liberating the creative initiatives of the working class and of all working people, socialist self-management has demonstrated itself and has been affirmed as an efficient path of socioeconomic development and of raising the productive forces and living standard to an increasingly high level. It has also demonstrated that it is an efficient and democratic path for the resolution of even the most major social conflicts and contradictions, by means of coordinating the interests of the different and many subjects of reproduction within the framework of associated labor and of the whole social system.

In the whole of the postwar period, Yugoslavia has realized a comprehensive and rapid economic development, with basic changes in the economic and social structure of society. In less than 35 years, Yugoslavia has passed from the status of a developing agrarian country to one which is a medium-developed industrial and agrarian country.

I do not wish to tire you with statistics here, but I shall quote a few facts. In the period 1947-1978, we increased the social product at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent, and in this respect Yugoslavia is one of the countries with the largest growth rate. In the first years after the war, about 1 million people were employed, while today nearly 5.5 million are employed. About 3 million people left the countryside for the towns, in which about 45 percent of the population now lives and works. The agricultural population has been reduced from 67 percent in 1948 to about 31 percent in 1977. In relation to the number of students per 1,000 inhabitants, our country is fifth in the world. The whole population is covered by health insurance and life expectancy has increased considerably. The standard of living of the people has risen significantly, so that in Yugoslavia today life is better, longer and happier.

Our stability consists in constantly moving forward, and the point of departure of this moving forward is founded in our socialist revolution and its gains. As the leading ideological and political force of the working class, the LCY mobilizes the working masses in resolving topical systems and not as a giver of orders. What is most important is that as the vanguard of the working class, the LCY always looks forward and tries to formulate and resolve in the best way development problems which have come to a head and topical tasks, in accordance with the time and situation. We proceed from the fact that our society and consciousness as a whole are in constant and rapid change and that people are the main factor of social changes.

The essential characteristic of a creative political organization as is our League of Communists is the ability to sense and understand these changes in good times and to adapt its role, policy, organization and work method to them and not to deal in any kinds of doctrines, dogmas, canons, models and stereotypes. There is no end to progress, and in our LCY program we have also written that nothing that has been created must be so holy to us that it cannot be exceeded and have its place taken by something that is more progressive, freer and more human!

Now we are setting ourselves new tasks and opening up new prospects, successfully drawn up at the 11th congress which was held last year. We are making yet another brave step in our struggle for the more complete realization of the aims of construction of a socialist self-management democratic society, for there is no socialism without democracy, as there is no real democracy without socialism. We want to consolidate the self-management position of workers even more and in general to expand the dimensions of the freedom of man in society by means of self-management democratism. In a word, our League of Communists, in orienting its role and concrete tasks, proceeding from the historic aim of its struggle, is today mobilizing working people and citizens in the struggle to build a society which will secure the unhindered and comprehensive development of the human being--more than is the case today--in which man will develop and create freely for his own happiness.

Comrades, finally I wish you, once more, warm greetings and sincere wishes for successful work in the realization of the tasks of the 15th congress, for even greater successes by the PCI in the struggle for the resolution of major social and economic problems in the country, for progressive social transformations, for peace and for the well-being of the working class and of all the working people of friendly Italy.

ALIMPIC ADDRESSES BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

LD302200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, March 30, (TANJUG)--Increasingly manifest in the workers' movement is the independent quest for new roads and forms of the struggle for socialism. The necessity of developing relations among parties on the principles of equality and non-interference is being confirmed, said Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Alimpic in greeting the congress of the Belgian Communist Party here today.

Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Belgian Communist Party is good and friendly, he said. It is based and developed on the principles of independence, non-interference and mutual respect.

Bloc competition in the world is expanding, detente is in the standstill, said Alimpic. The gap between the developed and the developing countries is widening. All this threatens with new international problems and conflicts, he said.

It is therefore necessary to introduce democratic changes in existing international relations. The non-aligned movement today plays major part in the struggle against the sources of international instability and for lasting peace.

DORONJSKI CONVEYS TITO GREETINGS TO MALTA'S MINTOFF

LD311415 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Valletta, March 31, (TANJUG)--Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of the Republic of Malta received Stevan Doronjski, Presidency of Yugoslavia member, yesterday evening. Doronjski conveyed President Tito's greetings on the occasion of the celebration of the Maltese liberation day. During their talk, Prime Minister Mintoff and Stevan Doronjski discussed current international questions and non-aligned countries' activities.

HODZA ELECTED MEMBER OF SFRY PRESIDENCY FOR KOSOVO

LD301312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pristina--The joint session of all members of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, presided over by Dusan Ristic, today elected Fadilj Hodza as member of the SFRY Presidency.

KURTOVIC CHAIRS SAWPY PRESIDIUM MEETING ON EDUCATION

LD301238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The meeting of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, chaired by Todo Kurtovic, opened in Belgrade this morning. It will consider topical questions of transformation of specialized education. As stated in the introductory report by Stipe Suvar, the autonomy and isolation of the educational process have become untenable and from the social viewpoint result in an increasingly dangerous incongruity between social needs and the ecucation system. It has thus been generally accepted that the transformation of education must emanate from a deeper and more comprehensive transformation of the entire society.

ZARKOVIC ATTENDS SFRY RESERVE OFFICERS CONFERENCE

LD301408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--We must always bear in mind the basic aim of our federation while implementing the tasks contained in our program: To work persistently so that our members will become and remain resolute fighters in their environment and in all circumstances on the front of consolidation and achievement of defense and self-protection of our self-managing socialist society. This was emphasized by Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia at today's conference session.

The emphasis of the activity of the conference and its organs and bodies in the coming period, which was discussed today, will be directed toward still greater engagement of the membership and organizations of the Reserve Officers Federation in the organizations of associated labor and local communities, in further socialization of defense and security matters, in the strengthening of the country's defense ability and in greater contributions in training young people for all-people's defense and social self-protection. In order to implement even more successfully its social function, and especially tasks in all-people's defense and social self-protection in peace and war, it was said at the session, it is necessary to solve and clarify many questions connected with the training of reserve officers.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the session and spoke on some topical international events in the world.

SLOVENE INTERIOR SECRETARY EXAMINES DOMESTIC SUBVERSION

AU3O1012 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 24 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report on speech by Janez Zemljaric, Slovene republican secretary for internal affairs, during a discussion at a session of the Presidium of the SAWP republican conference of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 23 March]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 23 March--"To a great extent it is thanks to the political actions of the Socialist Alliance and other conscious forces that the social self-protection and all-people's defense have already become a component part of self-managing life and decisionmaking. Last year more than 60,000 workers and citizens participated in the organized forms of people's protection and performed definite tasks and duties within the self-protection system to protect people, property, state borders and so forth," Janez Zemljaric, republican secretary for internal affairs, said during the discussion at today's session of the Presidium of the SAWP republican conference of Slovenia.

Janez Zemljaric also said that citizens themselves last year reported more than 57 percent of all violations of the rules of public order and peace and more than 60 percent of all of the so-called punishable political acts and infringements of a political nature.

Forces Opposing Our Social Orientation Have Been Pushed Completely to the Periphery of Social Developments

Janez Zemljaric also spoke about those circles and groups that oppose our social orientation toward building the socialist self-management and toward democratizing and humanizing social relations and that try to hinder and undermine this orientation. [paragraph continues]

He estimated that the development in Slovenia has pushed these forces completely to the periphery of social developments. In view of the creative political and self-managing life of our working people, both circles, that is, the one operating from the reactionary, bourgeois pluralistic, clerical, liberalist and anarchist positions and the other which is dogmatist, statist, cominformist and technocratic, are finding less and less scope for their activities and evoke less and less response. For this reason these groups and individuals are all the more intolerant and in their helplessness they slander the League of Communists and other factors of our social progress, exaggerate our shortcomings and difficulties, attempt various covert attacks on our values, and speculate about the ways of coming to power and so forth.

Alarming News, Lies and Slanders Have No Great Effect on Our People

Since these groups have no serious support in Slovenia, they seek more and more supporters in other republics and provinces and turn to foreign countries. There, they sooner or later become a prey and tool of the most reactionary and conservative forces. These forces provoke hatred, lead them to certain actions, sell to them plans and speculations about the fate of post-Tito Yugoslavia, while our groups and individuals hire themselves out to these forces with information and lies from their homeland and also for some other needs. It is from these channels that the largest number of allegations about the persecution and violation of the freedoms of citizens in our country originate about oppression and arrests, about Stalinization on the one hand and about deviations, a betrayal of socialism, and resurrection of capitalist relations in our country on the other. A part of the yellow press and the reactionary-directed public information media in certain neighboring countries strenuously helps them in this. At times of involved and strained international relations and on the occasion of more important internal political developments these media greatly intensify their campaign against Yugoslavia and do not hesitate before any lie or slander. The press of the areas of those foreign countries in which our national community lives takes a significant lead in this. These alarming reports, calculated information and disinformation, slanders and lies have no great effect on our people, but they should not be underestimated and neglected because here and there they are "a more authorative, quicker and more complete source of information."

Yugoslavia Is Open for All Who Want To Enjoy Hospitality, But Is Close for Various Agencies and Intruders

In addition to subversive propaganda, the activity of foreign intelligence services against Yugoslavia is also increasing. Three spies were sentenced in Slovenia last year. Foreign services investigate with traditional or with modern legal methods and means the domestic situation and relations in our country and our foreign political activity. They collect data of a political, defense, security, cadre, economic and cultural-political nature. They establish contacts with various individuals who act in a destructive manner, encourage certain individuals who have been removed because of mistakes, exert pressure on our workers who are temporarily employed abroad and who are as it is already very exposed, Janez Zemljaric said. In view of the class political and strategic forces and motives of those who order this activity against Yugoslavia, we must not underrate this activity. Our country is always open for everyone who wants to see the results of our working people, the experiences gained in building socialist self-management, who wants to enjoy our hospitality. However, our people will not be taken in by agencies and various intruders who come with ulterior motives. They will reject them in a dignified manner and will close the door to them with full respect for our values.

The reactionary and hegemonistic factors, which operate against the SFRY, its internal road and nonalined policy continue to press the politically hostile emigrees to activity. The Slovene emigrees in the West cooperate in underground propaganda, seek support among workers in foreign countries and among our national communities abroad, and try to establish contacts inside the country.

Some of the emigree groups continue to stand by their anticommunist and White Guardist positions and some younger emigrees try to use more modern and less discredited means essentially for the same aims. The older emigrees, among whom some war criminals are prominent, strive in various ways to more effectively unify the groups which are now separate and orient them to different actions and prepare them for the future when, as they expect, after Tito the road will be open for a multi-party Slovenia in Yugoslavia or outside it. Recently, some individual promoters of hostile activities of our emigrees have also begun to link themselves directly with the pro-Ustasha and Chetnik groups.

The Ground Is Slipping From Under The Feet of the Extreme Fascist Emigrees Abroad

Janez Zemljaric, republican secretary for internal affairs, also spoke about the emigrees in the East and about the extremist rascist emigrees who want to transfer their terrorist and diversionist activities to their home country because, despite the unreasonable actions of organs of some states, the ground is gradually slipping from under their feet abroad. Several attempts have been already made to discredit Yugoslavia and burden it with actions of the international terrorists groups, which have also tried to abuse Yugoslavia's openness. So far all such plans have been effectively prevented.

"Today all these forms of anticonstitutional and hostile activity abroad and at home represent no danger to our people and society even though the extremists periodically reach for explosives and weapons. But we must consider them. In this manner it will be possible to thwart them more quickly and effectively if attempts should be made to use them against us at the time of some major international complications or if they themselves should embarck on some other actions against our constitutional system," Janez Zemljaric said during the discussion at today's session of the Presidium of the SAWP republican conference of Slovenia.